

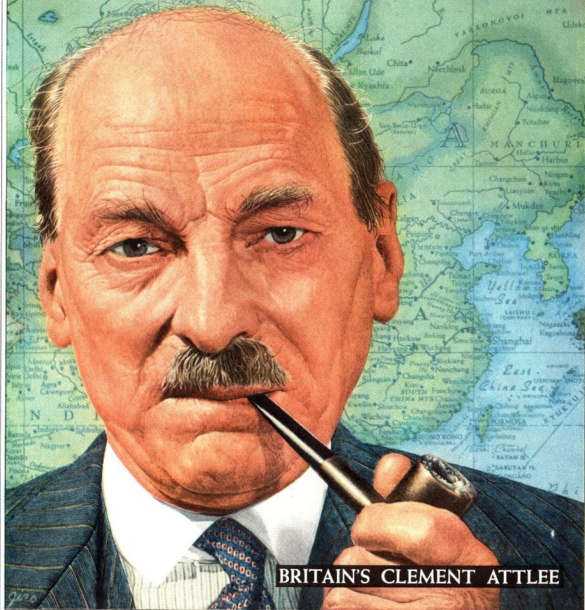
TWENTY CENTS

SEPTEMBER 20, 1954

**INSIDE RED CHINA**

# TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



**BRITAIN'S CLEMENT ATTLEE**

\$6.00 A YEAR

(ISSN: 0020-7179)

VOL. LXIV NO. 12



BILLY HOWELL



Steaming westward from California, you've gloried in the lazy days and lovely nights of your voyage . . . then your pulse quickens for this moment: landfall at sunrise . . . and as morning mists melt away you see those fairy-like islands, rising rose-tinted in the tropic sea . . . you approach your harbor—where awaits the

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# "When you have to kill a man it costs nothing to be polite"



It was the evening of December 7, 1941, in London. Churchill was relaxing at a table with his American friends, Ambassador Winant and Averell Harriman. When he turned on his wireless set for a regular news broadcast he heard something said about Japan attacking American territory. He at once put in a call to the White House.

"In two or three minutes Mr. Roosevelt came through. 'Mr. President, what's this about Japan?' 'It's quite true,' the President replied. 'They have attacked us at Pearl Harbor. We are all in the same boat now.'"

The very next day Churchill wrote the Japanese Ambassador to inform him that their countries were at war. He recalls that some people criticized him for the "ceremonial" style he used in his letter. "But after all," comments Churchill, "when you have to kill a man it costs nothing to be polite."

This is one of the thousands of interesting sidelights and anecdotes of the war which the famous Prime Minister reveals in his six-volume masterpiece, *The Second World War*. Some are tragic, some dramatic—all of them reveal the human and intimate side of the war leaders in their conduct of affairs.

## Stalin Thought It a Joke

Among the fascinating revelations in *The Second World War* is the by-play between Churchill, Stalin and President Roosevelt, as they sat around the conference or dining table, planning, arguing, toasting, joking.

Was Stalin really pulling Churchill's leg when he proposed that after the war 50,000 of Germany's military leaders and technicians be executed? Churchill tells how he objected to the idea, saying, "I would rather be taken out into the garden here and be shot myself than sully my own country's honor by such infamy."

President Roosevelt tried to make a joke of it by offering the compromise plan that only 49,000 be shot. When Elliott Roosevelt made a speech on the subject agreeing with Stalin, Churchill left the table in a huff. He was at once followed by Stalin and Molotov, grinning and eagerly declaring they were only playing, that nothing of a serious character had entered Stalin's head.

Mr. Churchill was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, principally for *The Second World War*, and there can be little doubt that it will come to be regarded as one of the great landmarks of world literature.

For the rest of your life these six books will be a possession you will be proud to have acquired as a memento of your own part, however humble, in this great epoch of human history. The complete set is offered to you in a Trial Membership, as a dramatic demonstration of the Book-Dividend system of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

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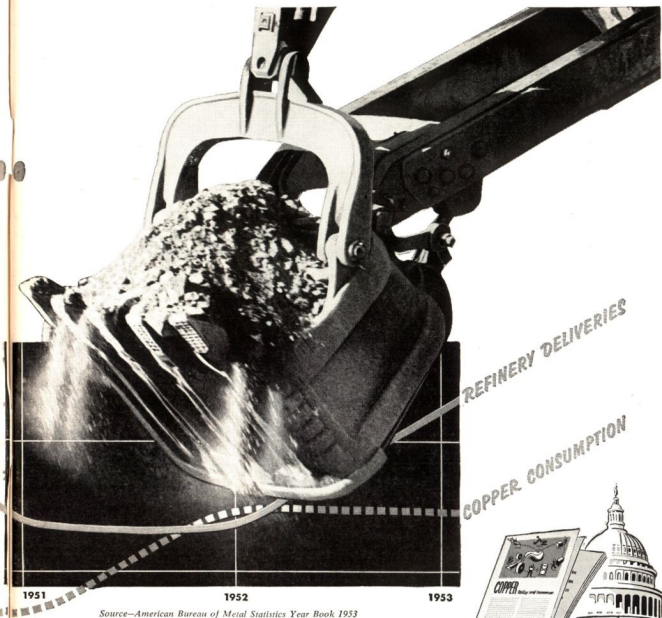
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Source—American Bureau of Metal Statistics Year Book 1953

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Foreword, U. S. Dept. of Commerce  
B.D.S.A. Copper Quarterly, August 1954

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**LETTERS**

**The Bad Companions**

Sir:

You are mystified (in the Aug. 30 issue) by the "senseless" atrocities of the four supposedly well-brought-up boys from Brooklyn? In an earlier issue of *TIME* (Aug. 9), the English author, J. B. Priestley, in his comments on the new sadism, explains the matter quite thoroughly, except that the British do not make a cult of masculinity, as we do. . . . In America, however, grandmas and tiny tots alike throng to the movies, where film-doms' masterminds charitably make room for a nice, big torture scene in color. . . . After all, the young punks share in our 3% annual rise in productivity and have more cars, more money, more switchknives, and more idle time to read and re-enact the immortal works of Mickey Spillane.

FREDERICK RENVYLE

Watertown, Mass.

Sir:

It is no wonder youthful ghouls in New York should be caught murdering and battering old men and then yowl "Mama" when run down. You are breeding a race of monsters, nurtured in a diseased way of life that is based upon atom bombs, crime comics, bad movies and the cult of the almighty dollar. . . . This is what you want to foist upon the world. . . . You fool only your own "booboisie. . . ."

JAMES LESLIE

Edmonton, Alberta

**Paris in the Fall**

Sir:

Your picture of Paris in the rain [Aug. 30] might be consoling to those who wanted to

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to *TIME & LIFE* Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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**TIME**  
September 20, 1954

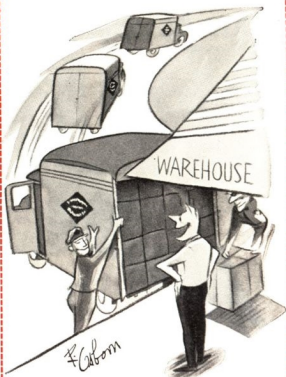
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Number 12

**TIME**, SEPTEMBER 20, 1954





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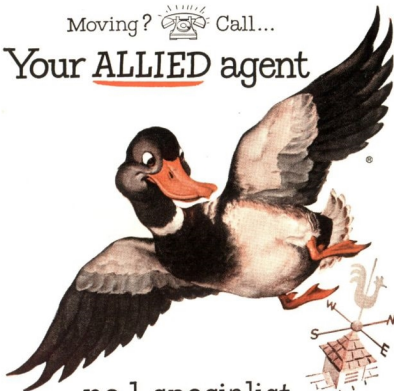
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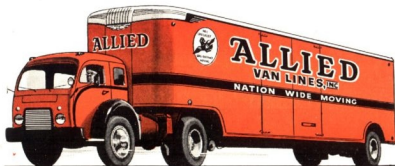
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go to Paris this summer and couldn't; it might also be seized upon with vindictive satisfaction by those who went and got rained upon . . . But to an old *parigot*, that beautiful photograph brings waves of tender nostalgia . . . Thanks to the habitual dove-grey Paris sky, I first learned to see color in the wet stones of the misty buildings . . . in the black trunks of the chestnut trees and in their rich green leaves shining from the rain's varnish . . . What man who has not felt the wet seeping into his shoes as he hunches his shoulders under the late October rain on a lonely Paris boulevard has ever fully savored Paul Verlaine's tender and melancholy verse?

*Il pleure dans mon coeur  
Comme il pleut sur la ville.  
Quelle est cette langueur  
Qui pénètre mon coeur!*

BUCKLEY MAC-GURRIN

El Monte, Calif.

Sir:

Something besides the Paris weather is "absolutely filthy" in your story; it's that absolutely filthy word "Briticism." Granted that it has slipped into the uncritical compendiums which pass for dictionaries nowadays, "Briticism" is a case of verbal illegitimacy at its worst. Its father is unknown (mercifully for him), and it lacks even a mother tongue . . . What's wrong with "Britishism?" I wic you'd write in Englic.

GEORGE CROZIER

New York City

Despite Reader Crozier's wittishisms, *TIME* will continue to go along with Webster's (Unabridged) and the Oxford English Dictionary.—Ed.

#### Calm Intelligence

Sir:

*TIME*, Aug. 30 and Artist Giro are to be congratulated most sincerely on the remarkably expressive portrait of Burma's U Nu—a message of calm intelligence from the East to the West.

LOUISE M. PLUMMER

Boulder, Colo.

Sir:

As an old Burma hand (jc), I am sending you a rousing "Thadu!" for your excellent story on Premier U Nu . . . That *TIME* is the first major publication to recognize the unique significance of Burma in Southeast Asia and U Nu's great potentiality as a leader of Asian opinion to counteract the shilly-shallying of Pandit Nehru is not surprising, but it is extremely gratifying. It was my privilege to adapt the Prime Minister's play [*The People Win Through*] as a motion picture and to produce the film in Burma . . . Its thesis, a dramatic explanation and affirmation of the democratic process aimed at an audience of people just emerging from centuries of feudalism and colonial rule, will have a telling effect in other countries of Asia because it unmasks Communism in Asian terms . . .

PAUL GANGELIN

Hollywood

#### Judgments & Prophecies

Sir:

This is to express my hearty approval of your new feature: Judgments & Prophecies [Aug. 23 et seq.].

REX E. PETTICORN

Minneapolis

Sir:

In judgments & Prophecies [Aug. 30], Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt recommends negotiating with the Communists. The Communists have

✦ Well done!



Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Reed and daughter Phyllis, on the S.S. UNITED STATES: "This ship is a real American with her space, speed and gracious service." Mr. Reed is President of the American Express Company.



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already "negotiated" themselves into control of a large part of Europe and Asia . . . The means employed by them thus far . . . are murder, imprisonment, theft (whole countries) and lying propaganda. How do you negotiate with such people? By appeasement, of course, the only way acceptable to them . . . It were better that the whole world should be destroyed rather than that Communism should triumph.

(THE REV.) WILLIAM R. BOOTH  
Church of the Transfiguration  
New York City

Sir:

In your Judgments & Prophecies column, four writers were able to express their opinions on certain subjects without using pronouns. The fifth "writer," namely Mrs. F.D.R., used six "I's" and one "me" to tell your readers how revolting she thinks the H-bomb is . . .

RUTH NORDLUND

Bellingham, Wash.

## Wonderful

Sir:

Congratulations on your wonderful coverage of a wonderful university in your Sept. 6 issue. Alumni of the State University of Iowa are justifiably proud of its fine record as well as that of its president, Virgil Hancher, and it was with a tremendous thrill that we read your article . . .

RICHARD W. PETERSON  
Council Bluffs, Iowa

## How Are Things in Bali Ha'i?

Sir:

Having served for an extended period in Samoa with the Navy in World War II, I would not be optimistic about the chances of business success in store for a bra factory out there [TIME, Aug. 23]. In the first place, the Exquisite Form Brassiere Co. will have to provide many unusual and asymmetrical patterns for the unfortunate natives who have been deformed by *mu-mu's*. Furthermore, unless styles and mores have changed greatly there since 1943, the demand for the output of the brassiere company will be limited indeed, and tourists are few in numbers . . .

LEON BROMBERG, M.D.

St. Louis

☞ TIME should have explained that the Samoans would make the product, not necessarily wear it.—Ed.

## High Life in Virginia City

SIR:

WITHOUT LOOKING A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH, I WOULD BEG TO CORRECT YOUR ESTIMATE OF THE LOCAL POPULATION OF VIRGINIA CITY IN THE REVIEW [Aug. 30] OF MY "COST-COCK COMMOTION" FROM 2,450 TO THE ACTUAL 400. YOUR FIGURE SOUNDS BETTER, BUT IT ALSO GIVES US LESS FAVORABLE SALOON-TO-POPULATION RATIO. OUR 17 SALOONS FOR 400 INHABITANTS, WE BELIEVE, IS THE GREATEST DENSITY IN THE U.S., AND WE DON'T WANT IT MISREPRESENTED.

LUCIUS BEEBE

TERRITORIAL ENTERPRISE  
VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.

## Tangy Flavor

Sir:

In reference to your Aug. 30 article under the heading "Science in Connecticut." You have quoted me as saying that Dali and Picasso are monkeys. As I do not mean to doubt the veracity of your art editor, it is evident that there was a misunderstanding

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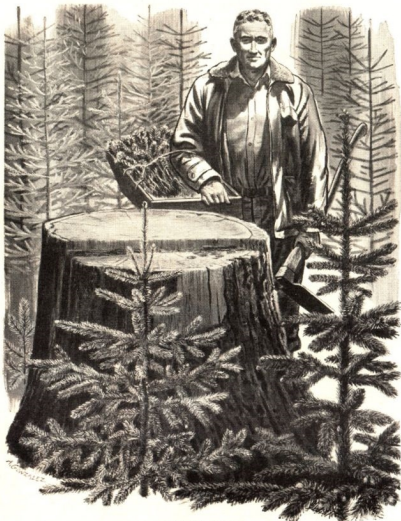
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# CROWN ZELLERBACH

PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS SINCE 1870



San Francisco 19

because of my difficulty in expressing myself in English. I believe, and said so, that the young artists who think they are saying something new by changing their style or type of painting—as Dali and Picasso have done—are monkeys. This is strictly what I intended to convey . . .

YVES TANGUY

Woodbury, Conn.

Sir:

Re Time's picture, "Painters Sage & Tanguy":

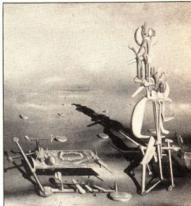
*With druggist's jacket  
With Lisa-like grin  
With frame sans picture  
With nest of kin  
With sketch replete  
with verbal vision  
Why didn't you print a  
picture of his'n?*

At any rate, a picture by Tanguy please?

HENRY C. STREITZ

Philadelphia

¶ Let Reader Streitz look at the Aug.



Albright Art Gallery

TANGUY'S "INDEFINITE DIVISIBILITY"

30 issue again. And for a plain and simpler Tanguy, see cut.—Ed.

What to Do About Junior

Sir:

. . . As mother of two . . . I have watched magazine after magazine plug one psychiatric view after another on child behavior—all, as Dr. Hilde Bruch points out (TIME, Aug. 30, without any scientific proof whatsoever . . . As the result, parents are in total confusion . . .

. . . Scout leaders report behavior in ten- and twelve-year-olds that usually was relegated to the nursery-school level. But discipline. Ah, that's a dirty word and used only to describe the old Prussian army . . . But the greatest loss of all has been good, old-fashioned common sense. Without this, the genius becomes stupid in society, and the stupid, with just a modicum of it, can raise his I.Q. . . . Today, junior's hotspot is no longer his little red bottom. It's his little psyche that gets all the attention . . . and up to now, no one has ever given an thought to what all this has been doing to mother's poor old frustrated psyche—with out which she may very well not be able to endure junior at all.

MRS. JACK E. SHERWOOD

San Gabriel, Calif.

Sir:

. . . Psychiatrists might be better employed playing in the backyard than uttering statements that are absolutely void of making sense to a layman parent.

DONALD H. ROSENTHAL

Chicago



**STARTING OFF TO SCHOOL...** it sort of tugs at your heart to watch him. It's the first of many starts for him. Later on he'll be starting off to high school, then to college. If you can just see to it that he always gets off on the right foot and carries through to a successful finish . . . well, that's what every parent wants.

And your Massachusetts Mutual man can do a lot to help. He can tell you about safe, sure ways to plan a

college education for your child. Or perhaps a financial program to give your child a head start in life. Your Massachusetts Mutual man can help you decide which insurance plan suits your particular needs best.

If you do not happen to know the Massachusetts Mutual man nearest you, call the number listed under "Massachusetts Mutual" in your telephone directory. And right now might be a good time to do it.

**Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company**

Springfield, Massachusetts

# The written message

Whenever men are deeply stirred, whenever they are moved by grandeur or awed by mightiness of spirit, there is a God-given instinct to write down what they feel and see. And these become words to live by, whether they are commandments engraved on a tablet of stone, or verses written on the back of a letter in the dawn's early light.

The lines scrawled by Francis Scott Key in the dim gray hours of September 14, 1814, 140 years ago, formed a message written out of commingled pride, courage... and faith. That same week, with the stunning victory against mighty Britain thrilling every American heart, Key's words were published. Matching exactly the cadences of an old song, they were sung, joyously, boisterously, by the men of embattled Baltimore. And this message of pride and courage

found its way to other printing presses, and to other lips to make "The Star-Spangled Banner," finally, the soaring anthem of this great nation.

*Yes, the written message is the one that lives... the sights and the sounds fade away. The voices are stilled and forgotten. The parade appears and is gone. But the written word, and chiefly the printed word, endures.*

This Week Magazine, one of America's most widely read publications, asks you to weigh and remember the value of the printed word in the shaping of ideas, in the molding of influence.

*It is a far, far step from our national anthem to an advertisement. And This Week makes the comparison with humility, fully conscious of the boundaries of taste.*





# is the one that LIVES

That is why This Week asks only that you re-evaluate in your own mind the importance of the written word. As man progresses, he finds marvelous new ways to communicate sights and sounds, but it is the written word that lives.

*Whenever you have something important to say, put it in print. For the printed message can and does last. It can be referred to again and again. It can be studied. It can be used as a basis of comparison. It can be clipped out and consulted. But most important of all, it can be absorbed freely and willingly for as long as the reader wishes.*

The printed page, rich in detail, exact in its message, continues to be a primary force in the field of communications. Therefore, This Week wishes to remind you of the basic wisdom of building your advertising campaigns around visual, printed media. In

other words, if you want your message to work and to last, put it in print first.

★ ★ ★

A written advertisement that lived—brought forth this fine comment from Carl D. McWade, Advertising Manager of Skil Corporation, Chicago, Illinois: "Our field salesmen and dealers have always been impressed with the responsiveness of leads secured from our advertising in THIS WEEK Magazine. Cutting across all classes and buying types, our 2/5 page insertion of December 8, 1952, produced many thousands of inquiries the first week. One year later, returns from potential tool buyers were still being received from this one insertion—proof of the significance of the printed word when conveyed by a publication such as THIS WEEK, reaching deeply into the interest of Americans everywhere."

## This Week MAGAZINE

Your messages in This Week  
*will LIVE* in 10,900,000 homes  
throughout America!

### This Week Magazine

shares the power and prestige of these  
34 great newspapers which distribute it.

The Baltimore Sunday Sun	Minneapolis Sunday Tribune
The Birmingham News	The New Orleans-Times-Picayune States
Boston Sunday Herald	New York Herald Tribune
The Charlotte Observer	Norfolk Virginian-Pilot
Chicago Daily News	The Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin
The Cincinnati Enquirer	The Phoenix Arizona Republic
Cleveland Plain Dealer	The Pittsburgh Press
The Dallas Morning News	Portland Oregon Sunday Journal
Des Moines Sunday Register	Providence Times-Journal
The Detroit News	Richmond Times-Dispatch
The Houston Post	Rochester Democrat and Chronicle
The Indianapolis Star	St. Louis Globe-Democrat
The Jacksonville Florida Times-Union	The Salt Lake Tribune
Los Angeles Times	San Antonio Express and Sunday News
The Memphis Commercial Appeal	San Francisco Chronicle
Miami Daily News	The Spokane Spokesman-Review
The Milwaukee Journal	The Washington Sunday Star



**new goal  
of good  
living...**

**RCA**  
*High Fidelity*

A love of the best things in life leads naturally to RCA's "New Orthophonic" High Fidelity. For fine RCA equipment captures all the true-to-life beauty of great music. And the ultimate in cabinetry houses every unit. What's more, you'll be delighted to discover how *easy* it is to enjoy RCA High Fidelity. Without even a screwdriver, you plug components together and place them in your cabinets. Yes, you owe it to yourself to own RCA High Fidelity... product of the pioneer in electronic research. RCA record changer, stylus, amplifier, and speaker—ready to assemble in your own cabinet or bookcase—for as little as \$143.22. See and hear them at your RCA dealer's.

(Prices are suggested retail)



RCA record changers, radio tuners, amplifiers, pre-amplifiers, speakers, tape recorders, cabinets and speaker enclosures can be assembled into any one of 32 combinations to give the customized music system of your choice.

**RCA CUSTOMIZED**

*High Fidelity*



**RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA**

## A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

### Dear Time-Reader

The picture below was taken at night from a plane flying over an East Detroit avenue lined with neon-latticed used-car lots. For the same shot in color (and seven pages of "The U.S. After Dark"), see this week's color spread—the first such aerial color pictures ever taken.

When TIME's Art Director Mike Phillips first planned the layout, the experts said it could not be done. But Phillips remembered one photographer who might be willing to give it a try: George Hunter of Ottawa, who does a lot of aerial photography in Canada, and who has taken on such TIME assignments as the recent color pictures of the Colorado River (TIME, Aug. 23). Hunter was interested but dubious. Said he: "I don't think it's possible, but let me think about it."

There were two major items to think about: a fast film and a fast camera lens. As far as the former was concerned, Hunter felt that sensitive Aero Ektachrome film, developed during World War II to take color pictures of camouflaged installations, would work if it had special darkroom handling.

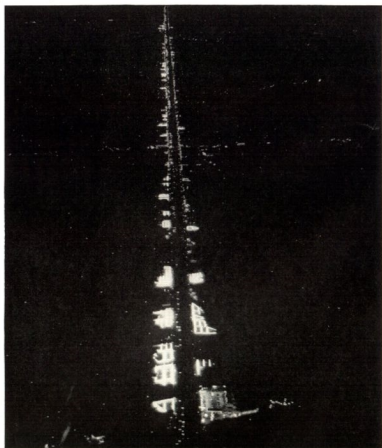
Then began the search for a lens. The search ended when Eastman happened to mention that they had ground a special 8-in.  $f/1.5$  lens during the war for use in bomb-damage photography.

The work had been done for the National Research Council of Canada, and as far as they knew the camera and its unique lens were still in Ottawa. Hunter found that the camera was indeed in Ottawa, and he was given permission to use it.

The first tests were made last February. Hunter came down to New York, rented a Piper Pacer at the Teterboro airport and took off to shoot Manhattan after sunset. "The pictures were so poor," he says, "that I was ready to give up. Just to prove that the job could not be done, I made second tests three days later. Atmospheric conditions were better and the pictures turned out well." Two weeks later Hunter left on his aerial tour of U.S. cities to take the pictures that appear in this week's issue of TIME.

Cordially yours,

*James A. Linen*





"You've got me believing I'm a V.I.P.!"



"Here's to Europe in the Thrift Season—it's the smartest time to go!"



"With the money I save going in Thrift Season—and on The Rainbow—I can stay days longer in Paris!"

"Umm...this is a 'tourist' meal? Wish I had the recipe!"



"Plenty of leg room—even for us six-footers!"

Now you can

fly round trip to

**EUROPE FOR \$38 DOWN**

on Pan Am's Tourist service *the Rainbow*

This new "Pay-Later" Plan, originated by Pan American, makes a trip to Europe, or anywhere in the world, easier on the budget than ever. No fuss, no delay, no collateral. Just one visit, a few facts, your signature, a small down payment—and away you go! Starting November 1, round-trip tourist fares are as much as 20% lower than in summer. Call your nearest Pan American office or Travel Agent.



"Those Super-6's are the fastest Clippers ever built!"



"Ver-r-ry easy on the pocketbook. 10% down ye pay- the rest in wee monthly sums!"

#### Fly Now—Pay Later!

Look at these low, down payments—in effect Nov. 1

"Rainbow" Round Trip from New York	Minimum down payment	12 monthly payments
SHANNON . . . . .	\$37.80	\$31.26
PARIS . . . . .	47	38.63
LONDON . . . . .	43	35.64
FRANKFURT . . . . .	49.60	41.43
LISBON . . . . .	43.80	36.59

NOW... the "Pay-Later" Plan applies from any city on the domestic routes of AMERICAN AIRLINES to any Pan American destination abroad.

You can fly by Pan American Clipper directly to Europe from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit.

\*Trade-Mark, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

»Are you willing to wait  
when there's no crossing  
gate? It can help you...

save up to  
**40%**  
on your auto  
insurance!

Read how careful drivers get top-notch  
protection at rock-bottom rates with  
**STATE FARM MUTUAL**

The picture (and the table below) gives  
you some idea of what State Farm  
looks for in a "careful driver."

If our description fits you, you are  
invited to apply for our famous "care-  
ful driver insurance" ... at a saving of  
as much as 40 percent!

This kind of saving is possible be-  
cause we deliberately aim to insure  
only careful drivers. Careful drivers  
cost less to insure. We pass the saving  
right back to our more than 3 million  
members in the form of low rates.

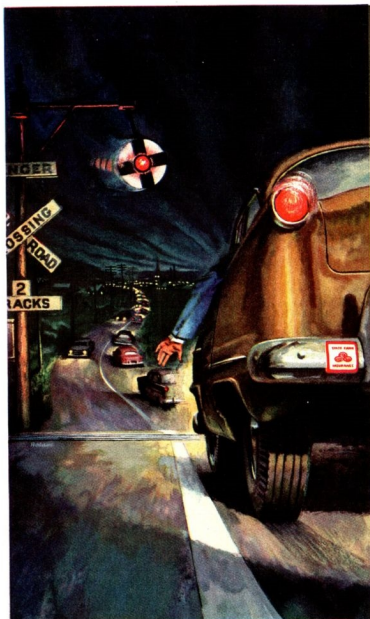
Your State Farm Mutual agent will  
gladly quote you dollars and cents,  
and tell you about the other benefits  
of State Farm insurance. The conven-  
ience of semi-annual payments, for  
example. Or the speed and efficiency  
of State Farm claim service, which is  
handled by our own 7,000 agents and  
700 claim expeditors.

To find your nearest agent, look  
under "State Farm Insurance" in the  
yellow pages of your phone book. Or,  
write to State Farm Mutual, Dept.  
H-14, Bloomington, Illinois.

#### Can You Qualify?

State Farm aims to insure  
careful drivers only. Drivers  
who can be counted on to:

- ☐ Heed crossing signals
- ☐ Be alert for emergencies
- ☐ Make full stop at stop signs
- ☐ Obey speed laws
- ☐ Always signal stops and turns
- ☐ Avoid passing on hills or  
curves
- ☐ Avoid mixing alcohol and  
gasoline
- ☐ Yield pedestrians the right  
of way



## STATE FARM MUTUAL

"the careful driver insurance company"



#### FREE TO MEMBERS!

New State Farm insignia  
(like above) in bright red  
headlight-reflecting  
Scotchlite. Identifies you  
as "careful driver, soundly  
insured" ... provides emer-  
gency reflection when  
parked or if taillight fails.

State Farm Insurance is written only by the  
State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.  
and its wholly owned affiliates:  
State Farm Life Insurance Company  
State Farm Fire and Casualty Company

Home office: Bloomington, Illinois. Field claim offices in  
325 principal cities, 7,000 agents in 40 states, District  
of Columbia, and Ontario, Canada

Hear "Jack Brickhouse Sports News" Saturdays and  
"Cecil Brown News Commentaries" Sundays over Mutual Stations.  
Check local radio listings.



# TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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PUBLISHER

James A. Linen  
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TIME, SEPTEMBER 20, 1954



## RAYTHEON CHALLENGER TV

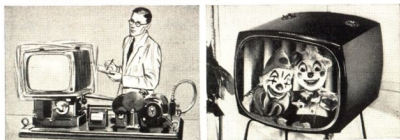
*All beauty—All convenience—All picture*

"Stand-up" tuning—a Raytheon Challenger first—gives you all TV controls on top. Smartly styled in eight *decor* colors. Sleek, compact, portable—not an inch of excess bulk, not an ounce of excess weight. You tune big, beautifully clear, deep pictures—all you want for better TV performance.

See this exciting new performer at your nearest Raytheon dealer's—priced as low as \$139.95. You'll see why the all-new Challenger TV models typify Raytheon's reputation for...  
**"Excellence in Electronics."**



RAYTHEON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WALTHAM 54, MASSACHUSETTS

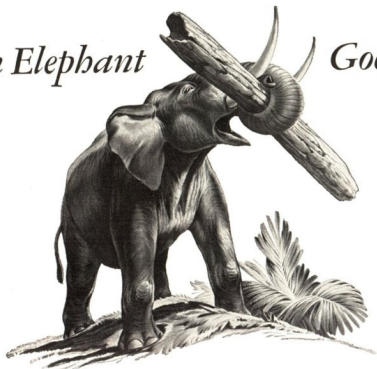


**SHAKE TEST**—an amazing 10-hour method of factory-testing completely assembled TV set—proves sturdy Raytheon construction and assures satisfaction.

**FROM EDGE-TO-EDGE**—huge picture almost covers the entire width of the cabinet. Fully and sharply defined—no "dead" screen area. This TV set is all picture.

*An Elephant*

*Goes to School!*



IT TAKES years to educate an elephant—but it never forgets. It is this *inborn quality* that makes it unbeatable for heavy work in the jungle.

And it is the *inborn qualities* in Macmillan Oil, further improved by an exclusive refining process, that make it unbeatable for top performance in your car.

*It's the Nature of the Beast...*

*It's the Nature of the Oil!*

# Got a Ping Problem?

*Hydraulic Valve Lifters Sticking in Your Car?*

Macmillan RING-FREE Xtra Heavy Duty Oil not only reduces wear, but cuts engine ping to a minimum and prevents sticking of valves and hydraulic lifters.

This remarkable oil really whips the problems of today's higher compression engines—yet you still pay only 45¢ a quart.

These are the facts—backed by Macmillan with a money-back guarantee.

How can Macmillan make such an unconditional guarantee? Here's the reason: Macmillan crude oil is selected from only one special area, where the crude has these three great inborn qualities:

1. Greater Natural Detergency
2. Higher Film Strength
3. Less Carbon Formation

All modern oils contain additives; and the Macmillan RING-FREE Xtra Heavy Duty Oil you buy already has special additives in just the right proportion to suit the qualities of the oil.

Remember, the significant fact about

Macmillan is that it does not rely on additives alone, as their effectiveness decreases with use. But with the great *inborn qualities* of Macmillan you get better lubrication than with other oils throughout the drain period.

\* \* \*

Drain and refill with Macmillan RING-FREE Xtra Heavy Duty. If it doesn't put a stop to sticking valves and excessive engine ping, your dealer will gladly refund your money in full. Macmillan Petroleum Corporation, 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

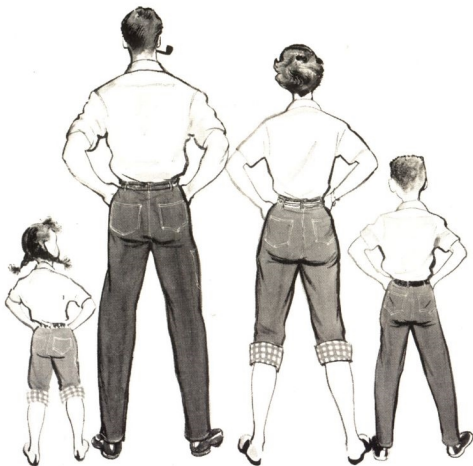
*Why Pay a Premium?*

**LOOK FOR THE  
BIG, RED "M"**

*...and pay only 45¢  
per quart*



**MACMILLAN RING-FREE**  
XTRA HEAVY DUTY MOTOR OIL



## Just who does wear the pants in the family, these days?

It takes a heightened vigilance  
To tell, today, who wears the pants.

For folks and kids with equal ease  
Disport themselves in dungarees.

Unless you check the height (or spread)  
You're very apt to be misled.

Don't let your eyesight worry you,  
But *do* assess your point of view.

For family life, like family dress,  
Has found a new togetherness.

Where once the members *laissez-faire*d  
Today their interests are *shared*.

And this togetherness applies  
To what the family wants or buys.

Before they realize a dream,  
They huddle—like a football team.

No longer is it "he" or "she,"  
But "you and I," or "they," or "we."

This also goes for what they read—  
It *must* resolve a family need.

And in the entire U.S.A.  
*One* magazine does this today—

Not simply things about the house,  
But what affects the kids or spouse.

So—if you wish to sell your wares  
And reach the family that *cares*,

The moving finger plainly scrawls,  
"The place to do it is

# McCall's



New *Airlight* Outdoor Telephone Booth—Larger, well-lighted and comfortable. Designed for use in all kinds of weather.

## There's Something New in Telephone Booths

Any time you see one of these new *Airlight* Outdoor Telephone Booths you're likely to want to go right in and make a call.

For they are mighty attractive and comfortable. They are well-lighted, day and night. Tip-up directories are in easy reach. There's an ample shelf for packages and handbags.

The *Airlight* Outdoor Booths are never

closed. They are available for service 24 hours a day, every day in the year.

It's just another step in the never-ending job of making the telephone more convenient and more useful to more and more people.

By bringing the telephone closer to you, we bring you closer to everybody. And thus make the service just that much more valuable.

**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**

Reminding you that someone, somewhere, would enjoy hearing your voice today.



## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE NATION

#### End of a Journey

Across the Pacific Ocean, over the Rocky Mountains and into Denver, Colo., this week flew Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. At Denver's Lowry Air Force Base he emerged tousle-haired from a U.S. Air Force Constellation and hurried off in a rain squall to the President's summer office on the base. There Dulles reported first to the President and then to the National Security Council on his 16,000-mile diplomatic journey.

The Asia that he talked about behind the closed doors of the conference rooms was—from the U.S. viewpoint—a new Asia. For the first time since the beginning of Red China's aggression the U.S. had sorted out and categorized its Asian responsibilities.

**Important Tie.** In Manila Dulles and the representatives of seven other nations—Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan—had hammered out and signed a Southeast Asia defense pact. In it the U.S. agreed that an armed attack—or an attempt at internal subversion—against any of the territory covered by the pact (see FOREIGN NEWS) would be considered a threat to the "peace and safety" of the eight signatories. In the event of such an attack, each of the eight nations would be obliged "to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes."

In spirit, the pact itself was an important new tie between the East and the West. Beyond that, its preamble and a separate "Pacific Charter" signed at the same time reasserted the eight nations' belief in the principles of "self-determination" and "self-government" for all nations. This thrust at colonialism unquestionably improved the U.S. and Western relationship with the Asian peoples.

Largely at the insistence of Britain, the pact did not include Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa. But this exclusion was, in effect, a good point for the U.S.: it left the U.S. free to take its own independent action in connection with Formosa, which it has long recognized as its special responsibility. To make this point clear, Secretary Dulles flew from Manila to Formosa, rode up Grass Mountain to the residence of Chiang Kai-shek. There Dulles assured the Nationalist Chinese President that his people did not stand alone. Said Dulles: "The United States is proud to stand by those who, having passed through so many trials, are yet courageously sustained by

faith that will not be subdued . . . We shall not be intimidated."

**Familiar Pattern.** More immediate and more vexing than the problem of Formosa was the threat to Quemoy. In a little more than two weeks the Chinese Communists had lobbed 10,000 shells on Quemoy and neighboring Little Quemoy. The Reds were reportedly building up their forces along the mainland coast. From Quemoy's batteries, and from their own destroyers, the Nationalists retaliated with shellfire; from Formosa, with air-delivered bombs.

It was against the background of Quemoy that the National Security Council at Denver this week had to judge the new U.S. responsibilities in the Far East. The Chinese Communists' attack on Quemoy and their threats against Formosa followed an all too familiar pattern. This was not the peace that was supposed to follow the truce in Korea or the surrender of the West in Indo-China; it was a continuation of war in Asia. Unless the U.S. faced up to that reality, no amount of diplomatic achievement could be effective.





## THE PRESIDENCY

### A Word to the Wives

One day last week, President Eisenhower entered Fitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver for his annual physical checkup, stayed overnight for the finish of laboratory tests and examinations. The doctors' verdict: "Very favorable." No detailed medical report was released, and one Army physician huffily refused to give details. Said he facetiously: "We found nothing wrong. You can say he does not have ingrown toenails."

The President's spirits were as good as his health. Ike was whipping through each day's work in about two hours. In his free hours he slipped away to Cherry Hills Country Club for 18 holes of golf a day—a routine that did much to polish his lately ragged game (best score last week: 84). A handful of Eisenhower cronies, who, like Ike, spend considerable time at Georgia's Augusta National Golf Club, showed up in Denver for a visit. Rubbing his group of Augusta friends together with his Denver friends gave Ike some pleasantly sparkling night life: a cocktail party and dinner at the Brown Palace Hotel, another dinner party followed by bridge and a third dinner party at Cherry Hills.

Ike also had an audience with Colorado State G.O.P. Chairman Charles A. Haskell and two Colorado political candidates, Lieut. Governor Gordon Allott, who is running for the Senate, and Donald G. Brozman, candidate for governor. Ike told the group that, on second thought, he does not like the "middle of the road" label he himself hung on his program. According to Haskell, Ike felt middle of the road implied a Government that does not take a firm stand. "Moderate" would be better. Ike seemed to feel. The President also had some sage

political advice for Allott and Brozman, urged that their wives get into their campaigns as much as possible. Haskell quoted Ike as saying: "My own wife was a tremendous help to me in my campaign as she has been in the White House."

Last week the President also:

❑ Huddled with G.O.P. state chairmen from 19 Midwestern and Rocky Mountain states (see The Campaign).

❑ Wrote a letter to Senate Majority Leader Bill Knowland, stating once again his belief that there is nothing to be gained by breaking off diplomatic relations with Russia, as Knowland had demanded (TIME, Sept. 13) after Soviet jets shot down the Navy patrol plane off Siberia. Presidential aides said that Ike was miffed because Knowland had thoughtlessly—or deliberately—released the text of the telegram before it even reached Ike.

❑ Signed a bill revising the McCarran-Walter Immigration law so that immigrants convicted of misdemeanors can be eligible for entry into the U.S.

❑ Issued an executive order that would allow the sale abroad, for local currencies, of some \$700 million worth of surplus farm commodities.

❑ Conferred with Attorney General Herbert Brownell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on ways to use the new anti-subversive legislation to crush the Communist Party.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### What Sort of Precipitancy?

As crusty old Andrei Vishinsky put it, "There has been a strange haste about this affair . . . a sort of precipitancy." When Soviet MIGs shot down a Navy Neptune patrol bomber in the Japan Sea (TIME, Sept. 13), the Navy quickly announced (after sketchy interviews with only part of the 10-man crew) that the Neptune had not returned the Russians' fire. Later it acknowledged that the turret gunner had fired a short burst after the MIGs began their attack. The first Navy announcement placed the attack some 100 miles southeast of Vladivostok, but on successive days, the Navy changed the distance to 123 and then 145 miles. Nevertheless, Henry Cabot Lodge, chief U.S. delegate to the U.N., persisted in his plan to bring the incident before the Security Council. As the council met last week, Vishinsky moved to knock the U.S. complaint off the agenda. He was outvoted, 10 to 1.

Lodge admitted the U.S. mistakes, pointed out they had been publicly corrected. In any case, they were irrelevant. The Soviet fighters had fired first at a U.S. plane flying at least 40 miles from the Siberian coast. Lodge challenged the U.S.S.R. to submit the case to the International Court of Justice.

Lawyer Vishinsky's answer crackled with sarcasm. The periodic patrol flights along the Siberian coast were "peeping into other people's gardens." He denounced the "very stupid carelessness" of

the first Navy reports. Said Vishinsky: "Accordingly, I say that this entire fairy tale about a poor Neptune being shot down . . . will certainly not hold water." Of U.S. reports that the plane was on weather and submarine patrol, he said: "It appears . . . this means precision in testing the radar strength and the radar installations [on the Siberian coast]."

Seven other members of the Security Council were willing to agree with Vishinsky that there had been a sort of precipitancy. One by one they rose to deplore the hasty—and criminal—Soviet attack. Said Britain's Sir Pierson Dixon: "Trigger-happy." Snapped an angry Andrei: the Security Council had no business discussing the case, and he would veto any attempt to pursue it further.

## INVESTIGATIONS

### Cold Eye

Thrill-thriving U.S. radio commentators and newspaper columnists could hardly conceal their chagrin last week at the course of the coldly efficient, seemingly drab censure hearings against Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. But the hard fact was—and nobody knew it better than McCarthy—that the special committee headed by Utah's Republican Senator Arthur V. Watkins was acting as the finally awakened conscience of the U.S. Senate. It was from the Senate that McCarthy derived his investigating power, and it is against the Senate's traditions that he has transgressed. And now the cold, legal eye of the Senate was examining him as he had never been examined before.

**Losing Game.** All week, McCarthy and his young lawyer, Edward Bennett Williams, sought to show that Joe had not overstepped the bounds of proper senatorial behavior. McCarthy's defense was aimed at proving that McCarthy acted



RUSSIA'S VISHINSKY  
No peeping.



U.S.'S LODGE  
No mistake.

precisely as have other Senators, past and present. For the first time since his Wheeling speech in 1950, Joe was trying to lose himself among his colleagues.

Replying to the charge that McCarthy urged Government employees to give him classified documents, Lawyer Williams attempted to show that other Senators have done the same thing. But Chairman Watkins pointed out that his committee was investigating only McCarthy, not the other Senators.

**How Far Dare They Go?** The basic differences between McCarthy and the spirit of the Senate shone most clearly in an exchange between Watkins and McCarthy about the role of the Senate investigator. Taking off from McCarthy's celebrated attack on Brigadier General Ralph Zwicker (when he said Zwicker was unfit to wear a general's uniform), Watkins asked McCarthy: "What is your view with respect to the right of Senators to lecture witnesses, or sort of pass judgment on them, whether they are guilty and all that sort of thing, in connection with these hearings?" Replied Joe: "I think it is part of the cross-examination. [A Senate investigator] can make comments. He can try to induce a witness to tell the truth, and oftentimes you have a witness that you can induce to tell the truth . . . I think there should be considerable latitude in cross-examination. That is the only way you can get at the facts."

Said Watkins gravely: ". . . I am very curious about this whole thing because I have held a number of hearings myself as a member of the Internal Security Committee . . . I know the exasperation and irritation and provocation there is in a very strong degree with some of the witnesses. But I have always wondered how far I dared to go. I don't think I have come to the extent yet of finding [a witness] guilty of anything."

**Short Walk.** Try as he might to be the old McCarthy, Joe could not seem to escape the spell of the cold eye. At one point he was arguing that the committee should accept in evidence the notorious 21-page summary of an FBI document (which Joe had produced at the Army-McCarthy hearing—*TIME*, May 17). North Carolina's Sam Ervin interrupted him in mid-sentence. "May I finish, please?" McCarthy asked Chairman Watkins. Watkins replied bluntly: "You may when Senator Ervin has stated his position." "O.K.," snapped Joe.

He stood up, pushed his hands into his pants pockets, turned away from the committee and walked toward the audience. For perhaps a minute he stood there, with his back to the committee, as though contemplating a walkout, then suddenly swung around and took his seat again. Moments later he addressed the chair. "Mr. Chairman," he said softly, "tomorrow morning could I have the privilege of . . . giving my position without interruption?" Replied Watkins: "Now, we can't say you won't be interrupted . . . I certainly would interrupt you if I thought you were going outside



McCarthy & Guest\*  
He tried to get lost.

Associated Press

the rules and getting into a completely diversionary matter."

**Disconcerting Turn.** Ultimately the committee agreed to read the FBI summary—a factor which McCarthy believed would work in his favor. But like all the rest of Joe's minor triumphs, this one took a disconcerting turn. After reading it, the committee ruled unanimously that it was too hot to publish.\* Did this mean that the committee believed that Joe had, as charged, violated U.S. security?

The committee did not so much as hint its feelings by the flicker of an eyelash. But as the hearings moved to a close this week, seasoned reporters sensed that the cold eye had seen right through Joe McCarthy, that the committee would either recommend censure itself, or would present facts to the Senate which would be persuasive argument for a vote of censure by the entire Senate.

## THE CAMPAIGN

### The Fight for the House

Shortly after the sun got up to mile-high Denver one morning last week, the President of the U.S. sat down to have a big helping of politics for breakfast. In the presidential suite of the Brown Palace Hotel, Dwight Eisenhower ate and advised with Republican state chairmen from 19 Midwestern and Rocky Mountain states. The subject under discussion: how to increase the Republican majority in Congress. The breakfast-eaters started from the proposition that the key man in the Republican campaign of 1954 is Dwight Eisenhower. Said Ohio's able Chairman Ray Bliss: "The big problem in our areas is to make certain the people realize how important it is to have a working majority in Congress to support him." Said President Eisenhower: "They are

here to assure me they are working for a Congress to support me . . . That means a Republican Congress."

That night, out of Fort Worth, came a blast from the opposing camp. In a nationally televised speech, old (72) Sam Rayburn, Democratic leader of the House, said the way to save the U.S. is to elect a Democratic Congress on Nov. 2. The Republican Administration is "inept" and its Congress "as forward-looking as yesterday," he charged. He flatly predicted that the Democrats would win both the Senate and the House.

**Fifty Battlegrounds.** The crucial phase of the 1954 congressional campaign was at hand. And while the 37 Senate races will tend to steal most of the headlines, politics of both parties were working desperately to win control of the House, where—with all 435 seats up for election—a victory would be hailed as the true indication of the mood of the U.S. in 1954. How does the fight for the House shape up?

Despite all the uproar that will spread across the land probably no more than 20% of the 435 seats will shift from one party to the other. At the outset, 100 Southern seats are conceded to the Democrats. Elsewhere, e.g., in the Republican strongholds of the Midwest, there are many other seats that can be shifted only by a political miracle. The real battleground narrows down to few more than 50 seats, two-thirds of them held by Republicans, one-third by Democrats.

**Localized Pain.** Although both Rayburn and the Republicans stressed national aspects of the campaign last week, no great national issues—beyond support of Eisenhower—have yet developed to influence the battle for all the 50 crucial seats. The political pain is largely localized. Items:

¶ Though the "depression" of 1954 has \* Virginia ("Doodles") Thompson, 6, a house guest from Texas, whom Joe had carefully coached to reply to all newsmen's questions: "I have no comment."

\* Although Columnist Walter Winchell testified (see *PRESS*) that he had surreptitiously been handed a copy of the summary in May.

been a favorite topic for some Democrats, the generally improved U.S. economy is no longer a national issue. But unemployment is a local factor in some scattered districts. Example: Indiana's Third (South Bend), where the biggest employer, Studebaker, laid off more than half its force in the past year. Republican Representative Shepard Crumpacker, seeking a third term, is in trouble.

¶ While the farm price-support issue is still a pregnant national topic for debate, there is little chance of a big shift away from the Republican Party in the farm districts. But the farm situation will have some local effects. Example: Missouri's Fourth District, which lies half in suburban Kansas City and half in adjoining farm country. There, Republican Incumbent Jeffrey P. Hillelson's troubles are caused more by the elements than by the

spring when Republican Governor John Fine moved into his old bailiwick, Luzerne County, in an effort to unseat State Senator T. Newell Wood. Fine managed to beat Wood in the G.O.P. primary, but Republicans lost so much blood in the battle that Bonin's campaign developed a serious case of political anemia.

Further south in Philadelphia, the bitter factional fight between Philadelphia's Democratic Mayor Joseph Clark Jr. and Democratic City Chairman William J. Green has ripped the party apart. As a result, the Third and Fifth Districts, normally Democratic, may shift.

Both parties also have problems hanging on to seats captured by upsets in 1952. Examples:

¶ **Virginia's Sixth** (Roanoke), **Ninth** (Bristol) and **Tenth** (Alexandria) Districts. In 1952, with Eisenhower's popu-

¶ **Kansas' First District** (Topeka). Democrat Howard Miller slipped into the seat in 1952 because of local opposition to a Republican-favored dam (his 1952 campaign slogan: "Let's stop dam foolishness"). With the dam issue quieted down, G.O.P. Nominee William H. Avery, a Wakefield farmer, is expected to recapture the traditionally Republican district.

The battle for most disputed House seats is thus focused locally, and most Democratic strategists hope to keep it that way—confident that an electorate unperturbed by national issues will show its usual tendency to vote against the party in power between presidential elections. G.O.P. leaders, from Ike Eisenhower on down, clearly hope to stir the electorate nationally and thereby bring out a substantial percentage of the great Eisenhower vote of 1952. As of mid-September, there is no indication that the voters of the U.S. are stirred.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### End of an Era

As his wife and eldest son sat a few feet away, watching intently, Governor Thomas E. Dewey last week stepped out in front of the television cameras in Manhattan's barnlike CBS studio 56. At 8 p.m. Dewey began speaking; by 8:02 he had made public a decision that went to the heart of U.S. politics. Said he: "After the most thorough and even painful consideration, I have concluded that the time has come for me to return to private life. I shall not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for any public office this fall."

Before making his long-contemplated announcement, Dewey, in the orderly, precise manner that characterized his public career, had arranged for the transfer of his power as the leader of New York Republicanism. His chosen heir: Senator Irving M. Ives (see below).

**Seven Polls.** Three times—once during the 1952 campaign, once at the Eisenhower inauguration, and again in the Senator's Washington apartment suite last June—Dewey and Ives held lengthy conversations. Each time Dewey said that he intended to retire from politics and told of his plans for the Ives succession as governor. Each time Ives demurred, urged Dewey to change his mind.

Last January, Dewey ordered a series of seven monthly public-opinion polls. How would he run against Averell Harriman, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Robert Wagner Jr.? Far more important, how would Irving Ives—the only man Dewey had even considered as his successor—do against the three most likely Democratic candidates? The polls told Dewey what he wanted to know: either Ives or he could win over any Democratic opposition. In some of the surveys Ives ran even better than Dewey.

Dewey planned to make his decision public in June, but his last talk with Ives and a five-hour session with Attorney General Herbert Brownell (speaking for Dwight Eisenhower) persuaded him to



PRESIDENT & ADVISERS\* IN DENVER  
The pain is largely localized.

International

Eisenhower farm program. The district has been hard hit by drought, and in the Fourth District of Missouri, the incumbent Congressman has a hard time explaining away bad weather.

¶ Subversion is not, as of now, a national issue. But the issue will affect some districts. Example: California's Sixth, where Democrat Robert L. Condon is seeking reelection. Last year, Condon was refused security clearance by the Atomic Energy Commission because of past associations. Although his district is traditionally Democratic, he may lose to the Republican candidate, Attorney John F. Baldwin.

**Situations & Personalities.** Where national issues have no meaningful local application, most of the races in the 50 battleground districts are turning on local personalities or intraparty feuds or on both. Example: in Pennsylvania's Eleventh District (Wilkes-Barre), Republican Edward J. Bonin. The trouble began last

year, running high in the South and U.S. Senator Harry Byrd on the fence in the presidential contest, three Republicans slipped into these Democratic seats. This year, Byrd's Democratic machine is running on all cylinders behind the Democratic candidates. The Republicans are in trouble. (In contrast, Representative Charles Raper Jonas, the first Republican to be elected in North Carolina's Tenth District [Charlotte] in 24 years, has a good chance to be re-elected.)

¶ **Nevada at Large.** In 1952, taking advantage of a Democratic feud (powerful old U.S. Senator Pat McCarran was knifing the Democratic candidate for the other Senate seat), Republican Clifton Young slid in by 771 votes. This year McCarran is supporting the party's ticket, and Young is in trouble.

\* G.O.P. Chairmen Bliss of Ohio, Morton H. Hollingsworth of Illinois and Charles Haskell of Colorado.

hold off the announcement until this fall. The date was set for the eve of the Republican state convention, to be held next week in Syracuse. But Dewey heard the outriders of a "Draft-Dewey" movement trumpeting in the distance, and promptly moved up his schedule by two weeks. Two days before he was to make his television appearance, he sat down to write his speech, consulting with Irving Ives by telephone. Between them they made final arrangements, e.g., by selecting an Ivesman to take over as Republican state chairman.

**Burdensome Demands.** Tom Dewey was turning New York's Republican Party over to Ives with no strings attached. He was also resolutely closing his eyes on the glimmering mirage of the White House, so long pursued. For, despite rumors and guesses to the contrary, Dewey told friends that he clearly intended to retire from active politics. The demands of public life had become burdensome, he said; his job was a "killer." Moreover, he felt he owed it to himself and his family to better his financial situation (in 1937 he turned down a \$150,000-a-year offer from a New York law firm) while his earning powers were still at their height. And he was not swayed by a state constitutional amendment doubling the governor's salary (to \$50,000) and increasing his pension. Said Dewey: "If personal finances ever enter into holding public office, that's the moment to get out."

Thus came to an end an era in American politics. Dewey had served three terms as New York's governor and was twice (1944, 1948) his party's nominee for President. But of vastly greater importance was his place as an architect of U.S. political thought. Dewey moved up in the Republican Party during its weary, negative years of exile. Through his example as New York's chief executive, he made



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GOVERNOR DEWEY  
Goodbye politics.

the party stand for something positive: good government. This was his achievement, and this was his political legacy.

With the Dewey decision, the Democratic side of New York's gubernatorial picture became much clearer. The Democratic nomination lay between Representative Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr. and New-Fair Deal Diplomat W. Averell Harriman. The choice was up to Tammany Chief Carmine De Sapio, who, with his fellow Democratic metropolitan county leaders, controls a deciding bloc of delegate votes in the nominating convention next week.

Of the two candidates, there was little doubt that Roosevelt would be the stronger in a general election. Last winter, with De Sapio's knowledge and tacit approval, Junior started rounding up delegates from upstate New York (TIME, June 21). He succeeded all too well; De Sapio's palace guards, who had previously encouraged Roosevelt, began to fear that his upstate strength would shift the balance of power away from Tammany. That was enough for De Sapio, who already looked approvingly on Harriman because 1) as an undeviating party regular, he was more susceptible to control than Junior, and 2) with his own vast wealth and that of his friends, the party would have fewer financial headaches during the campaign.

Thus, De Sapio and the Democratic organization picked their man: hard-working, grey-toned Averell Harriman, 62, a well-meaning but ineffectual candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1952, who has never been elected to anything other than a board of directors. Frank Roosevelt—choosing his words carefully so as to avoid a frontal attack on either Harriman or the bosses—cried out that he was still in the race. He was among the few who thought so.

## The Progressive Pacemaker

Irving McNeil Ives had no hankering after the headaches that go with the \$50,000-a-year job of running New York State. He liked his Senate job in Washington, and the specter of a rough-and-tumble campaign this fall was not pleasant to contemplate. Mrs. Ives agreed. "All I want to do," she sighed, "is go home and raise petunias." But last week, after hours of maneuvering with Tom Dewey (see above), Irv Ives yielded to his strong sense of party loyalty and agreed to run. He has no brown derby, no winning ways, no fiery mannerisms. Although he once taught public speaking, he is only a middling-fair speaker—a quiet man who hides a sharp intellect under the linsey-woolsey coat of an upstate countryman. He has been described (inaccurately) as a Jeffersonian Republican and as a political tiglon, yet few voters know what, specifically, Ives represents—except in the broadest general terms.

**Radical Partisan.** Ives was born Jan. 24, in 1896, in upstate Bainbridge, the only child of a moderately well-to-do coal and feed merchant. After two years at Hamilton College, he went off to serve in World War I as an infantry lieutenant in France. After the war he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Hamilton, settled briefly in Brooklyn with his wife and infant son. Ives had a hard time stretching his \$100-a-month salary as a bank clerk to cover the family bills, became an embittered, somewhat radical partisan of the underprivileged. When another bank offered him a better job in upstate Norwich, much of the radicalism rubbed off ("Banking," said Ives last week, "has a tendency to make one a little more conservative"), but Ives remained a sympathetic champion of the wage earner.

In 1930 the bank dispensed with its



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CANDIDATE IVES  
Goodbye petunias.



© Arnold Newman—LIFE  
CANDIDATE HARRIMAN  
Goodbye Junior.



Norwich representative. Ives became an insurance agent—and a politician. Backed by a group of local G.O.P. insurgents, he got himself elected to the New York State Legislature. From his freshman term he specialized in problems of labor and industrial relations (he was co-founder and—for 1½ years—dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell). Offstage he was a convivial Young Turk who enlivened one party convention by parading through a hotel overturning beds and occupants (in 1936 he swore off drinking). After 16 conscientious years in Albany (including terms as majority leader and Speaker of the Assembly), Ives decided to try national politics. In 1946, he ran against formidable ex-Governor Herbert Lehman for a seat in the U.S. Senate. The voters gave Lehman the licking of his life, and sent Ives off to Washington with an astonishing plurality (251,000 votes), the first New Yorker to sit on the Republican side of the Senate in 20 years.

In Washington Ives steered clear of the label, "Mr. Dewey's Senator," and voted and acted strictly according to his own lights. A pioneer Ikeman, he has nevertheless disagreed with the President on some issues (examples: he voted against the St. Lawrence Seaway, which he considered a threat to New York's seaboard interests, and the housing bill, which he called inadequate).

**Diligent Student.** In eight years Ives has become a pacemaker in the progressive flank of the G.O.P. Since the death of Robert Taft, he has emerged as the Senate's acknowledged Republican authority on labor problems. As a freshman, Ives astonished Taft and the Senate by introducing—and pushing through—a number of softening modifications of the original Taft-Hartley bill. He is a diligent student

of legislation, dogged in debate and rarely hoodwinked. He has consistently served the liberal cause with bills for public housing, welfare, labor and civil rights.

At 58, Ives is a handsome, slender (165 lbs.), greying six-footer, with the look of a patrician and the manner of a small-town businessman. He has a wry wit, is equally at ease in the company of intellectuals or his own Chenango County dairymen. His only child, George, 32, is his administrative assistant. In 1948, after the death of his first wife, Ives married his longtime secretary, Marion Mead Crain. "Nothing like having a wife who is a good secretary," he mused last week. "I once had to make a speech in Buffalo and took a train. My wife flew. I got there late and so did a minister on the program. There was Marion, delivering the benediction."

### Wickes's Wicks

In Massachusetts' 17th Legislative District (southwestern Boston), Real-Estate Man Chester K. Wickes was trudging along in a field of 18 Democratic candidates for state representative. He had never run for office before, and seemed to have little chance to win. But when Hurricane Carol swept through Boston a fortnight ago, Candidate Wickes remembered that story about an ill wind.

After the storm left a large section of his district without electricity, Wickes stocked up on candles and drove his loud-speaker-equipped car through the darkness, announcing: "Folks, if you'll step out in front, you'll get some candles from Chet Wickes, your candidate for the legislature. You'll notice that in all the candles are wicks. Just remember—wicks are always dependable." Then Wickes, members of his family and half a dozen dependable recruits moved up and down the

streets passing out candles. Before he was through, Wickes had given away 10,000 candles and voters who had never heard of him before were greeting him with "Hi, Candle." Last week, when Hurricane Edna blacked out most of his district again, Wickes handed out 5,000 more candles, raised the brightness of his chances for victory to some 15,000 candlepower.

## WEATHER

### Flirt

After the sneak attack by Hurricane Carol (TIME, Sept. 13), which took 6 lives and destroyed half a billion dollars' worth of New England property, the entire Atlantic seaboard was anxiously alerted for the next big seasonal storm to come rolling north. There was not long to wait. Before New England had barely mopped up the mess left by Carol, Hurricane Dolly roared harmlessly by. The came Edna.<sup>®</sup>

Like her older sister Carol, Hurricane Edna proved to be a dangerous ondine full of feminine caprices and packing a 125-mile-per-hour wallop. When first sighted last week, she was off the Bahamas, churning like a top and headed northwest. For five days she minced slowly northward in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast, while along the shore hurricane flags went up, storm shutters slammed down, and everybody waited breathlessly. HURRICANE TO HIT HEAD-ON UNLESS 'MIRACLE' SAVES CITY, trumpeted the *New York World-Telegram & Sun*. New York batted down and buttoned up, prepared for the worst. Commuters hurried home to secure the family car and bring in the garbage pails. Radio and TV turned their full attention to the big wine ("Hurricane Edna," announced one television commercial perfunctorily, "is being presented to you as a public service by Con Edison.")

But New York and much of New England were merely sideswiped, left drenched and unhurt as the big wind fumed up the coast. Edna ultimately suffered the fate of many girls who can't make up their minds: she wound up with a split personality. Over Cape Cod she divided into halves. She made her final schizophrenic landfall over Maine and shrieked into Canada's Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. Casualties: 18 dead; damages an estimated \$50 million. Edna's indisputable claim to fame, however, was the fact that she scared more people than she injured. Fifty million Americans, Bahamians and Canadians, living on or near Edna's path, kept an anxious eye on her meanderings through the week, and did not really relax until she finally spun out into the North Atlantic.



CANDIDATE WICKES IN HURRICANE'S WAKE  
The ill wind blew somebody good.

James F. Coyne

<sup>®</sup> Named, in alphabetical order, for the year of the fifth hurricane. U.S. meteorologists, always resourceful, have already picked names for the next 18 big tropical storms that may or may not materialize before the end of 1954: Florence, Gilda, Hazel, Irene, Jill, Katherine, Lucille, Mabel, Norma, Orpha, Patsy, Queen, Rachel, Susie, Tina, Una, Vicky and Wallis.



# JUDGMENTS & PROPHECIES

## COLLECTIVE SECURITY IS A MYTH

CHRISTIAN CENTURY. *Protestantism's most vigorous, international-minded weekly, regretfully spells out the end of a Western diplomatic tradition.*

**G**REAT numbers of well-intentioned, idealistic persons have accepted the contention that peace and order can be secured only by binding the "peace-loving" nations in an agreement to use their armed forces in concert to restrain or punish an aggressor. The collective security idea was inserted into the Charter of the United Nations. But the member states in the U.N. have never been willing to provide the forces. And as for "collective security" from common action by national armies, the Security Council veto takes care of that. Yet regional pacts as instruments of collective security are as illusory.

The abortive EDC was knocked out before it started. NATO is basically, in the view of most of its members, a device to obtain an American guarantee of their borders, but if it were ever put to a military test, the virtual uselessness of most of its component elements would quickly be demonstrated. The ruin of United States foreign policy by the collapse of the EDC scheme should be a final demonstration that collective security is a myth. This is a lesson that needs to be learned by the government and people of the United States. It needs to be learned by those concerned for the future of the United Nations.

## DEMOCRAT LEAD LOST IN NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

FRANK KENT, *Baltimore Sun columnist whose Great Game of Politics is still a classic of U.S. political analysis, weighs the prospects for a Republican victory in November.*

**A** FEW months ago it seemed that the President was definitely on the defensive. The opposition shrieked with glee at what they termed the "Republican mess" in Washington. Mr. Eisenhower was denounced as "lacking in leadership" and unable to hold his party together. Some of the General's strong newspaper supporters assumed that his program was doomed to disaster. He was pictured by his opponents as bewildered, confused and dismayed.

The change came when it was realized that Mr. Eisenhower was going to get through, despite a wholly undependable party majority, a very large part of one of the most massive programs ever submitted by any President to Congress. Since the session ended, the talk about

"lack of leadership" has completely dried up. Nor are there any more descriptions of him as "bewildered, confused and dismayed." In other words, what looked to the Democrats in May as a pushover for November does not look that way at all. They are now faced with the necessity of reconstructing their earlier anti-Eisenhower propaganda.

## U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: AN ERA OF MAKE-BELIEVE

DAVID LAWRENCE, *conservative columnist-publisher (U.S. News & World Report), attacks U.S. "passivity" in foreign policy.*

**T**HIS period in history will probably be described some day as the era of make-believe—when governments and peoples of the free world simply refused to be realistic about what was happening all around them. When, for example, the Korean war broke out in June 1950, the world was assured that the "police action" would be over in a short time. When it ended after three years of fighting, the world was assured in glowing terms that aggression had been "repelled" and Communism had suffered a setback. But the Communists haven't stopped fighting. They now have started another war—this time against Formosa. Planes have been engaged in the raids off the coast of China, and the word is that the Soviet navy is into the area where the U.S. Seventh Fleet is also engaged in some maneuvering.

It's a confused situation in which the American people are not being alerted to the dangers that lie ahead. Possibly it's because the Republicans think they have printed too many copies of their "peace and prosperity" slogan to adopt a new one before the congressional elections are held in November. But time is running out, and the factors of tension and explosiveness that make for sudden war are not being erased by the attitude of passivity which seems to prevail in official quarters—including Denver, where the fishing and the golfing have been pleasant—as if peace is attainable by merely wishing that the bad men of the world would just go away.

## IRISH AMERICANS SET U.S. AGAINST BRITAIN

KINGSLEY MARTIN, *editor of Britain's anti-American New Statesman and Nation, looks at Anglophobia in the U.S.*

**A**LL over the world the descendants of the aggrieved Irish, whom we turned from their native countries, hate the British, and carry on an effective propaganda against British imperialism.

A few years ago, an English visitor could scarcely move in America without finding himself beset by angry people denouncing Britain's failure to quit India and half a dozen other countries where America has now built or hopes to build air bases.

Today the British are still criticised in America, and it is still the Irish who organise the anti-British feeling. But now that we are really becoming anti-imperialists, the bitterness and the imperialism of the McCarthys, the McCormicks, and the McCarrans take the form of denouncing us as Socialists, and, above all, as "anti-Americans." Perhaps we ought to forget that superiority which has always made us too proud to answer back. We might select a few of the daily vituperations made in America against Britain, and start a campaign against the anti-Britishism so rife in the United States.

## MENDÈS CAN RESTORE ATLANTIC SOLIDARITY

RAYMOND ARON, *who has been called the "French Walter Lippmann," tells Premier Mendès-France how he can counteract the loss of EDC.*

**M**ENDÈS-FRANCE indignantly denies the accusations of those who imply that he intends to junk the Atlantic alliance. His denials are well justified, for to anyone who knows the moral strength and courage he has shown during the war years, the accusations are absurd. There should be no doubt about the sincerity of his repeated declarations in favor of the Atlantic alliance; only these declarations mean nothing. In politics intentions mean less than the consequences of our actions. Benes did not want the Sovietization of his country; the Roosevelt government did not intend to deliver a hundred million Europeans into slavery. But both made one irretrievable mistake: they believed they could trust Stalin. Certain statements uttered by Mendès-France, and the atmosphere created by the French Cabinet, lead one to fear that the same mistake is being repeated.

Mendès-France should order the government radio to explain to Frenchmen that the irritation our Western partners feel toward us is understandable. He should announce as soon as possible what his alternative solution is to the German rearmament. The Premier should say that the majority which rejected EDC is not "his" majority and that his real majority will soon be composed, not of Communists, neutralists or false nationalists, but of those loyal to European and Atlantic solidarity, who by mischance, on the EDC issue, find themselves dispersed between the two camps.

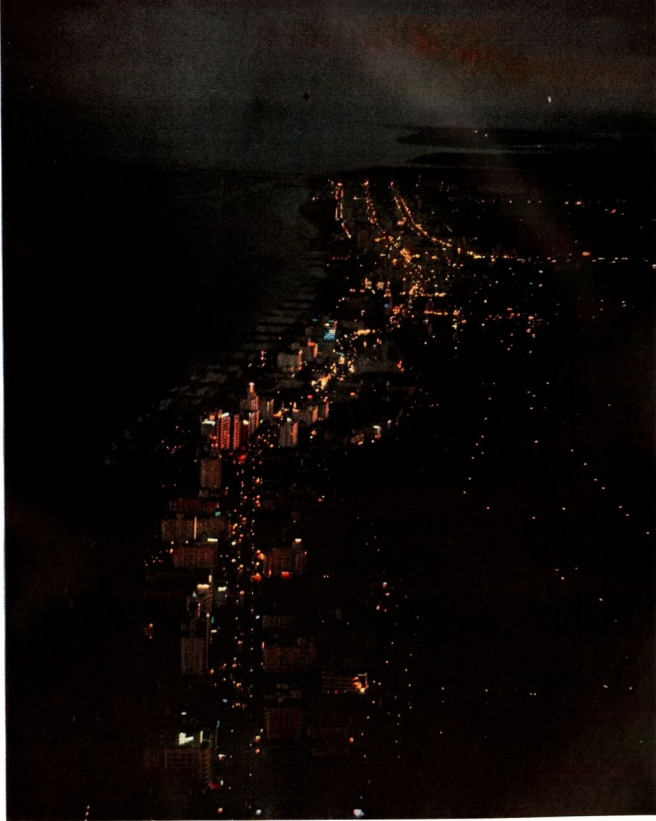


# THE U.S. AFTER DARK

OIL-DRILLING platforms and rigs pinprick darkness of Vermilion Bay, three miles off Louisiana coast. Bright lights are waste natural gas being flared off.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR TIME BY GEORGE HUNTER

FOR the great horned owl and airmen on their rounds, the U.S. nightscape is a dazzling spectacle. A will-o'-the-wisp, faint against the darkened countryside, marks a hamlet; the pink, throbbing nimbus on the horizon is a city. The gaudy neon glare of Main Street becomes a flashing cluster of jewels, skyscrapers are enormous Christmas trees, traffic rotaries are circlets of swarming light. After midnight the earth lights slowly wink out: only the revolving fingers of airport beacons, the street lights and the firefly flash of late-driving motorists mark the world of man. With dawn's approach, the lights snap off and the show is over.



## MIAMI BEACH

Luminous path of Collins Avenue and tall resort hotels is flanked by Atlantic Ocean beach and Biscayne Bay (*rear*).

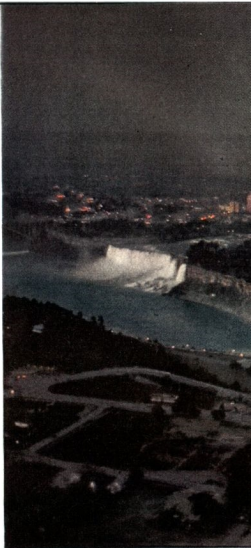


### TUCUMCARI, N. MEX.

Motel neons mark overnight oasis for motorists on long, lonely U.S. 66 between Albuquerque and Amarillo, Texas.

### NIAGARA FALLS

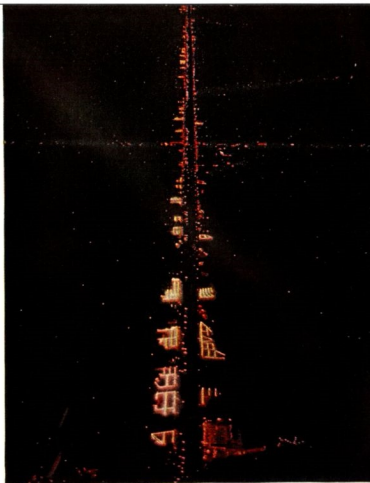
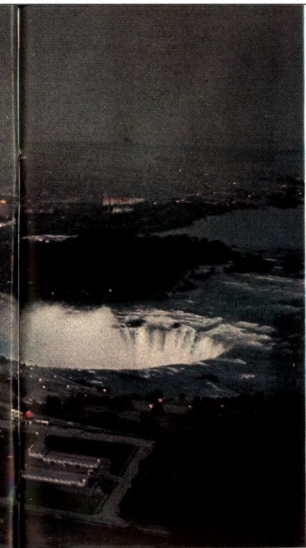
U.S. Falls and Canadian Horseshoe flank Goat Island, with lights of Niagara Falls, N.Y., aglow in distance.



### CHICAGO

Twinkling Grant Park drives run between Loop (rear) and Lake Michigan. Right: floodlit Wrigley Building.





## EAST DETROIT

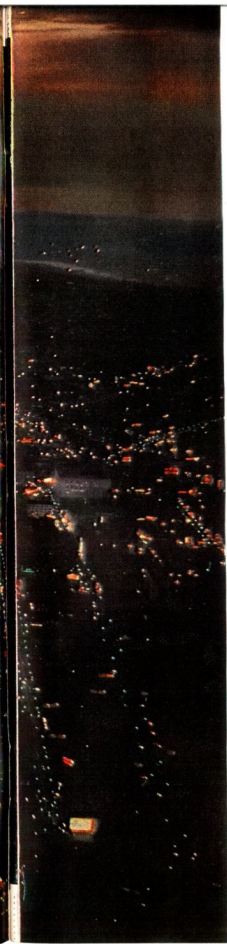
Brightly lit used-car lots, strung along suburb's Gratiot Avenue, resemble blazing columns of Chinese characters.

GARY, IND. U.S. Steel's furnaces burn through the night across Grand Calumet River from city (rear).



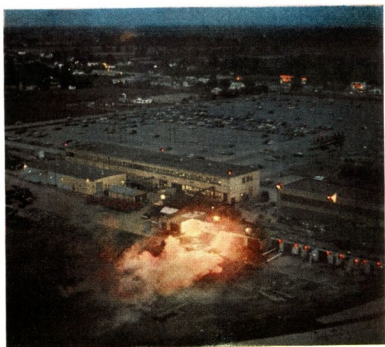






## BATON ROUGE

Mississippi River flows past Esso oil-refinery storage tank and "cat" crackers, lit up like city of skyscrapers.

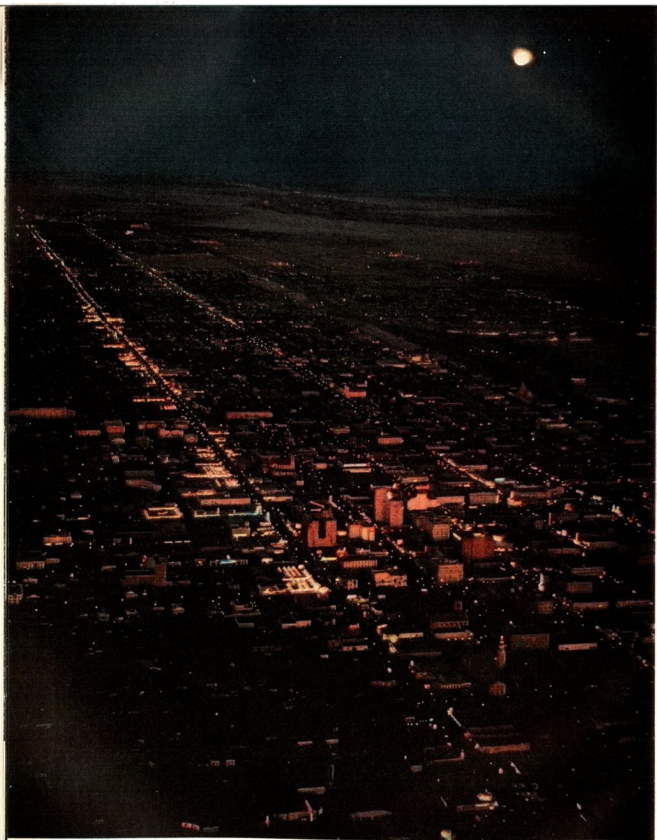


## NIGHT TEST

White flame flares from Bell Aircraft guided-missile rocket motor on edge of Niagara Falls, N.Y. airport.

## SEATTLE

Strands of mercury-vapor street lights lace business section of port city on Elliott Bay (*left*) and Puget Sound (*top*).



# PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Desert moon hangs above city's long, straight avenues, reaching out across Salt River Valley.

# FOREIGN NEWS

## ASIA

### The Testing Point

Twentieth century dictators are specialists in setting up awkward gambits for their opponents—confronting them with the choice of fighting over unattractive terrain for inconsequential gains, or making what proves to be a humiliating and costly retreat. Hitler was a master at it, but the Communists have dramatically advanced the technique. Last week they confronted Chiang Kai-shek, the U.S., and the Western alliance with a hard choice over a tiny Pacific island named Quemoy.

A physical and psychological thorn in Red China's side for five years, Quemoy Island is a bleak, treeless patch of rock and sand, 70 square miles in area, which lies only five miles from the mainland, twelve miles from the Communist port city of Amoy. Off Quemoy last week a furious little skirmish between the Chinese Nationalists and Communists was being fought across a few thousand yards of choppy blue water in Formosa Strait.

**Lonely Island.** Three divisions of Chiang Kai-shek's troops, plus supporting units—about 50,000 men in all—are stationed on Quemoy. They have U.S. rifles, machine guns and mortars, U.S. 105- and 155-mm. howitzers and two airfields big enough for transports, but not for jets. Quemoy's peasants are a stoical lot who sit outside their baked-mud huts in the evenings, slapping at clouds of mosquitoes and ready to dive for slit trenches if the Communist artillery opens up.

Quemoy was once a haven for pirates who preyed on coastal shipping out of Hong Kong. While Chiang's forces hold it, the Communists cannot use Amoy, their best port on the southern coast. In 1949 the Reds tried to take the island with 15,000 men in junks from Swatow. The Nationalists beat them off and burned their junks. The Communists tried again, with 700 men, the following year, but this force got lost in bad weather, and Chiang's men captured 300 seaisick Reds.

Three weeks ago the Communists launched a quick raid on the island, then followed it with a heavy artillery plastering. In reply, for seven straight days last week, Chiang's forces attacked the mainland around Amoy with planes, artillery and fire from destroyers and gunboats. F-84 jets from Formosa joined the battle, pouring rockets and napalm on the enemy. The Communists answered with artillery and ack-ack. They did not use their MIGs—reflecting the caution they displayed in Korea, where MIGs did not venture over the front lines.

**Rueful Admission.** Flying home from the Manila Conference, U.S. Secretary of State Dulles spent three hours with Chiang in Taipei. Dulles promised moral support, but would not publicly say whether the U.S. commitment to defend Formosa and the adjoining Pescadores also covers Quemoy. At week's end, Major General Wil-

liam C. Chase, head of the U.S. military mission to Formosa, was in Quemoy on an inspection trip.

In Washington, "a high Pentagon spokesman"—whether talking in line with Administration views or just through his hat—passed the word to newsmen that the armed forces brass thought Quemoy not worth a major U.S. involvement so close to the hostile mainland. Viewed through the eyes of a simple soldier as no more than a piece of real estate, perhaps it is not worth fighting for; the Communists don't make things that easy. So far, the Communists (for all their noise) have not yet committed themselves too deeply, but they were plainly anxious to find out at what specific, awkward point the U.S. begins to care deeply.

### Successful Salvage

Beset in advance by their own doubts, and surrounded by the indifference or hostility of other nations looking on, eight nations<sup>2</sup> signed a mutual defense treaty for Southeast Asia last week—and somewhat to their own surprise found themselves quite impressed by what they had done.

"We are more secure than we were a week ago," said Australia's External Affairs Minister Richard Casey as he fixed his signature to the pact. Others felt the same way. Pakistan's bearded Sir Zafrullah Khan threw himself so heartily into the negotiations and signed the pact so casually that almost everyone forgot that Pakistan had come to Manila originally merely as an observer.

Over cocktails after the signing, the question arose as to what to call the pact. The word SEATO (variously pronounced

"seetoe," "see-aytoe" or "saytoe") had been discarded from the first day of the conference, the feeling being that the word was too reminiscent of NATO—and this was no NATO. It envisions no common commander, or even, at this point, a secretariat. Official name of the pact is the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty; but how could anyone pronounce SEACDT? "Why not," suggested U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, "call it the Manila Pact?" And when Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay took up the phrase in a speech, this seemed to be the winning label.

The Manila Pact:

☐ Covers an area from West Pakistan to the Pacific Ocean, and as far north as 21° 30' min. (thus excluding Formosa, Hong Kong and Japan).

☐ Protects treaty members in the area, as well as any other nations in the area willing to join later and unanimously accepted. A special protocol extends "a mantle of protection" to the Indo-China states of Laos, Cambodia and southern Viet Nam (which are debarred by the Geneva agreement from entering military commitments of their own).

☐ Provides, in the key Article IV, that in event of aggression, each signatory will regard an attack as endangering "its own peace and safety," and will undertake in that event "to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." The U.S. working draft had specified "Communist aggression." But Secretary of State Dulles was persuaded to take out the word "Communist" in order to render the agreement more attractive to the four "Colombo powers" (India, Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon—especially the last two) who had stayed away. In a separate protocol, the U.S. made it clear that

© The U.S., Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan, Thailand, Britain, France.





it promised to react only to Communist attacks, in order not to get mixed up in brawls between non-Communist Asian nations—for example, a fight between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

¶ Provides that in cases of political subversion from outside, which threatens to take over a member country, all signers will "consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defense." Though the wording is vague, the clause introduces a new kind of commitment in Asian affairs.

¶ Puts all eight treaty-makers on record as favoring equal rights, self-determination and self-government for Asian peoples. Magsaysay insisted on such a pledge, but his wording was watered down at the insistence of Britain, Australia and New Zealand, who fear for their status in Malaysia, Borneo, New Guinea and mandated territories. In the end, self-determination was endorsed for all countries "whose people desire it and are able to undertake its responsibilities." For the U.S., Dulles went further, forthrightly favoring an end of colonialism in Asia.

Cabled TIME Senior Editor John Osborne from Manila: "Overall, the treaty and the conference which produced it must be judged—especially by Americans—as a salvage operation. It is the most, and probably the best, that could be retrieved by Dulles from his earlier concept of a military alliance designed to meet Communist aggression in Indo-China. It is so appraised by many of the ministers who signed it, and judged by this standard, it must be said to be quite an achievement."

## INDIA

### Challenges to the Master

Hot and grumpy was Jawaharlal Nehru last week. It was the temper-trying month before the monsoon, and the rains that had brought floods to the Brahmaputra Valley had not yet brought relief to New Delhi. In the dusty streets, bullocks steamed and lepers drowsed beside their begging bowls; in his office, a peevish Prime Minister grumbled about curdled milk, loudly complained about a badly designed public building, ticked off a Hindi language enthusiast in testy Hindi, finally flounced off for an hour's relaxation at a private screening of Danny Kaye's *Knock on Wood*.

More than the prickly heat was worrying Pandit Nehru. He was vexed about Goa, because of the "inevitable historical process" of taking over this Portuguese colonial remnant had gone awry; the Goans had not risen up, as expected, to demand liberation, and Nehru had been made to look foolish. Nehru was also annoyed by his Minister of Labor who resigned from the Cabinet because Nehru had arbitrarily overruled the Labor Tribunal. But above all, Nehru showed telltale signs of jealousy. For one thing, Attlee & Co. Ltd. (of Great Britain) had poached on his position as No. 1 interpreter to the world of Chi-

nese Communist behavior. For another, Red China's Prime Minister Chou En-lai has of late been displaying a Nehru-slighting tendency to pose as the No. 1 Asian. Beware of "Communist professions," Nehru told a student group. "China often says corruption has been eliminated, but China continues to publish the names of people executed for corruption."

**Philosophy in the Rain.** At midweek, Nehru collected an escort of Indian M.P.s and flew in an air force Dakota (DC-3) over the flood-devastated provinces of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. Hundreds had drowned; scores of thousands were homeless in an area almost the size of South Carolina. Later, from a low-flying helicopter, Nehru saw the levees disintegrate and the river roll over most of the tea city of Dibrugarh (pop. 23,000), in the hills of Assam. Back on land,



Robert Cohen—Black Star

INDIA'S NEHRU

Curdled milk and prickly heat.

he shook off his nervous aides and went striding across rickety bamboo bridges to watch sawmills, temples, schools and homes collapse and vanish into the muddy torrent. Once a great mass of earth crashed down only 20 feet from him, but Nehru was unhurt.

Soaked by the rain, Nehru gave his blessing to thousands of wretched peasants. Then pausing, he began to philosophize. He still seemed mesmerized by thoughts of Chou En-lai and Mao. "If China could build a 1,000-mile canal in 80 days using her vast manpower, there is no reason why it cannot be done here . . . I want to try the Chinese method." Meanwhile, Nehru told his dripping audience, Indians should remember that the "river is life." He left them with an obscure parable: "Though a river causes great devastation, it cannot be construed as an enemy."

**Challenge in Manila.** Back in drought-ridden Delhi, Nehru explained that his parable referred to the Chinese Commu-

nists, whom he compared with a "river of history." "One cannot stop a river, though one can build a canal," he told the Indian Press Association. "One should not try to dam it."

In Nehru's angry view, that was what the U.S. and its partners were trying to do by signing the Manila Pact, which is another significant challenge to Nehru's claim to be the Voice of Asia. The Manila treaty, complained Nehru, is forcing protection on "countries that do not want to be protected."

On Oct. 16, Nehru and his only daughter, Indira Gandhi (36) will fly to Peking as guests of Chou En-lai. But, of course, the look of neutrality would be scrupulously preserved. While Nehru is in China, India's Vice President Radhakrishnan will be presenting an ivory gavel, carved from an Indian elephant's tusk, to the U.S. Senate. The Senate's gavel, in use since the days of the first Vice President, John Adams, was recently broken by hard-gaveling Richard Nixon. India offers to replace it as "a symbolic gesture of friendship towards the U.S."

## ALGERIA

### Twelve Seconds

The rich, alluvial topsoil of Algeria's Chélif River valley has long provided France with one of her richest colonial gardens, but the bedrock that lies under the valley's rich farms is full of treachery. One night last week it was torn and wrenched with such mighty subterranean convulsions that in just twelve seconds much of the valley was a waste of flood water, its principal town Orléansville a desolation of rubble and wreckage.

Founded in 1843 by France's colonial conqueror, Maréchal Thomas-Robert Bugeaud de La Piconnerie, Orléansville was a dusty, bustling trade center of 32,500, built on the site of an ancient Roman city. Orléansville's newest building, not completed by last week, was a nine-story apartment house. At 1:07 on the morning the earthquake struck, 25 construction workers were sleeping peacefully on the unfinished third floor of the new building. Less than a minute later, as the whole town awoke to a nightmare, building and workers together collapsed in a heap like a house of cards. Near by, a cathedral toppled over, its steeple bell bouncing into rubble. Army barracks, a sports stadium, police headquarters, a hospital, a prison, and the post office fell like split kindling. The palatial Hotel Boudouin swayed and plunged, then foundered, turning its desk register into a death toll.

Out in the country, Shepherd Maamar Bentouta was standing watch over his sheep. "Suddenly," he said, "I saw the sheep opening up all around me and my sheep disappearing into enormous crevices." Almost caught in a crevice himself, the shepherd crawled home with a broken rib only to find his wife and children crushed in the ruins of their cottage.

Altogether, more than 1,000 people were killed that night.





ATTLEE (LEFT) AT PEKING BANQUET (CENTER: CHOU EN-LAI & NYE BEVAN)  
Among golden carp and the distant sound of guns, reassuring talk of peace.

Reuterphotos

## GREAT BRITAIN

### The Curtain of Ignorance (See Cover)

One major nation, and one only, has been pronounced "aggressor" by the United Nations. That nation is Red China. Last week Britain's Clem Attlee emerged from a month's wining and dining with the aggressors and pronounced them charming fellows. "The West has nothing to fear from Communist China," he declared. Furthermore, he assured an audience in Australia, when he stopped off for a little visit, that the Communists had given China the most honest government in its history (a matter of 5,000 years or more). His words came clearly, if a little oddly, over the sound of Communist artillery hammering Quemoy and the howls of Red Chinese leaders for the "liberation" of Formosa.

Among fellow Britons, Socialist Clement Attlee is widely regarded as a sensible man (a position that the rest of the Western world does not necessarily share). But last week Attlee and thousands of other Britons were suffering from a need to believe—a need to believe that Communism really is not plotting the free world's destruction (despite what the Reds have long said), plans no more nastiness (despite what the Communists and satellites have done and still do, at home and abroad), and wants only "peaceful co-existence" if the West will just extend a trusting hand. As the horror of atomic and later of hydrogen warfare burned more deeply into Britain's consciousness, the need became more insistent (every Briton knows the statistic that four to eight well-placed nuclear bombs would just about wipe out his island). As the years went by and the assault never came, the belief became easier.

To such compulsive dreamers, warnings

from the U.S. became irritating saber-rattlings. Last week in the land of the U.S.'s strongest ally, the compulsive belief was the central political fact. And the trip of Clement Attlee and the seven Laborites was both the result of it and the chief encouragement for it.

**Whisper in Great Cornard.** Like most political tempests, this one began as a whisper in the grass roots. Young (34) Len Fisher is the local handyman in Great Cornard, a village of 1,000 souls which has drowsed on Suffolk's green plains through seven centuries of British history. He is also secretary of the local Labor Party, and early last year, he got to thinking. Like many another Briton, especially of Socialist persuasion, he was worried about the hostility between Communism and the West. And he was worried about rearming the Germans. So he sat down at a table in his cottage. In his careful, council-school hand, he wrote out: "Resolved: That the Labor Party arrange for an official delegation to visit the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China as a step forward to more friendly relations between East and West." Eight of the village Laborites met in the cottage of old Bill Webb, the village road sweeper, and approved Len's resolution. In due course, Len's resolution reached the Labor Party's annual conference at Margate.

The conference did not get to Len's resolution last year. But it caught the eye of General Secretary Morgan Phillips, a stocky ex-miner from Wales, one of Labor's shrewdest political brains and a politico who can sniff a budding political bloom a year off. Had not the Conservatives profited by Churchill's appeal for one more "parley at the summit"? Phillips dispatched a letter to Peking. Months later, at Geneva, China's Chou En-lai gave a benevolent go-ahead.

If it had not been for Clement Attlee, the trip might have been just another junket. But 71-year-old Clem Attlee, who had been Prime Minister of Great Britain (1945-51) and might be again, decided to go himself. Britons never forget that Attlee was the man who, in 1947, ordered Britain to rearm against the threat of Communism, who with these words sent British troops into Korea in 1950 to repel Communist aggressors: "They talk of freedom while they murder it. They talk of peace while they support aggression. They are ruthless and unscrupulous hypocrites who pretend to virtues which their philosophy rejects." "They won't fool old Clem," said pub pundits with satisfaction.

**Mission to Moscow.** Why did Attlee go? In political terms, it was because he knew that rabble-rousing Nye Bevan would go. Attlee, as a supporter of German rearmament, well knew that he will come under heavy attack from Bevan's left-wing supporters at the Labor Party conference at Scarborough late this month. If Attlee did not go, Nye would appear the anointed apostle of peace, bringing fair-sounding pledges from Malenkov and Mao. And Bevan could paint Attlee as the dour and unpopular proponent of "Guns for the Huns" who refused to go.

Besides, as Socialist Richard Crossman put it: "Attlee has seized the peace initiative from Churchill." There were risks. He might annoy the U.S. (which he has often done) or he might make a fool of himself (ditto). But baiting the U.S. is always a politically profitable exercise in Britain. As for making a fool of himself, Britons have never condemned any statesman for going anywhere with the hand of friendship extended—not even (at the time) Neville Chamberlain.

Politically, it was a sound guess. Polls showed that Britons approved the trip

more than 2 to 1. Labor voters were for it overwhelmingly. Some Tory papers deplored the trip, but chiefly because it might offend the U.S. The belief in "peaceful coexistence" is not exclusive to Socialists in Britain.

The little group of seven men and one woman who climbed aboard a plane early last month and set off for Moscow looked as nondescript as any lot of gawking sightseers. There was little old (69) Wilfred Burke, a colorless trade unionist whom rotation had made chairman of the Labor Party. Three others were hard-knuckled unionists; knobby Harry Earnshaw of the textile workers, big, handsome Harry Franklin of the railwaymen,

of the few who wanted to send an armored train through the Soviet blockade to relieve Berlin.

**Phlox & Talks.** The Russians, in no mood to niggle when they had such a good thing, welcomed the travelers like long-lost brothers. They sent a special VIP plane to Helsinki to pick them up, put them up lavishly in the Sovietskaya Hotel in suites complete with pianos and radios. "Truly a place for important people," glowed Unionist Harry Franklin. Georgy Malenkov himself invited them out to a handsome country *dacha*, and after picking a bunch of phlox and gladioli for Dr. Summerskill, told her gallantly: "What has been wrong too often in the

Khrushchev, "but I got the impression that though he did not speak very much, Mr. Malenkov was the dominating personality."

Next day the Britons gawked at a lavish agricultural exhibit, where Bevan peered dourly at the gilt-and-gingerbread buildings, commenting: "Pure Victorian. All show. This is the Victorian age of Russia. An immense show of wealth, concealing poverty. The landau at the door, the servants in the attic." At lunch there were long silences between toasts, broken at last by Attlee, who abruptly asked: "How do you get your milk in Moscow?" The Russians told them, in a laborious hum of translation, broken by the clear, social-worker voice of Dr. Edith: "I'm not interested in yield. What about safety? Are all your supplies pasteurized?"

That night Malenkov broke a personal precedent by dining with them at the British embassy, lingered long after midnight.

**Off to Peking.** Next day, singing their Moscow hosts' praises, the delegation took off for Peking. Franklin burred of the "never-to-be-forgotten" sight of the Kremlin by moonlight, described Molotov as "carefree of spirit . . . He left an impression upon me of being perfectly sincere," while Malenkov "cannot resist that friendly grin when someone has made a crack at the Russians or one of their particular policies." Wrote Morgan Phillips: "I am convinced—unless I know nothing of international affairs and human behavior—that the personal friendliness shown to us in the Soviet Union has been altogether genuine . . . There are grounds for a renewal of optimism."

Seven British journalists (among them correspondents of the London *Times* and the *Daily Worker*) had been invited also, but long before they reached China, Morgan Phillips firmly put the press in its place. He forbade any Laborite to talk to the journalists. "We are not going to have you people breathing down our necks and have to be on our guard about what we say for 24 hours a day," said Phillips. Everywhere the group went, the Chinese were forced to double all arrangements—a plane for the delegation and a plane for the press. Reporters were shut out of factories until the delegates had left, or shunted off from corridors until the delegates had passed.

The two sets of travelers dropped down on Peking, where the new workers' state had imposed its own bare order on the ancient city's leisurely ways. From dawn to dusk, music floated from loudspeakers to soothe and encourage the workers. Huge portraits of Mao Tse-tung, Stalin and Malenkov glowered from the walls of the Forbidden City, and soldiers armed with automatic rifles were everywhere ("to guard against invasion from Formosa," the Chinese explained). The Socialist delegates from Britain marveled at the disappearance of filth and the smell of human refuse from the streets, wondered aloud at the absence of beggars, exclaimed over the universal refusal to take a tip.



DANTE (WITH VIRGIL) IN HELL  
It did seem that some were uncomfortable.

shrewd, balding Sam Watson, a longtime battler of Communists in Durham's "Little Moscow" coal fields. And there was tall, leggy Dr. Edith Summerskill, one-time Minister of National Insurance and a militant feminist, who has terrified British males of all political hues by demanding that husbands pay their wives wages.

Self-constituted group manager and perhaps the most optimistic was Secretary Morgan Phillips, who cherishes the belief that Communists can be changed. He likes to recall another Labor Party trip he arranged to Yugoslavia, when he spent long hours over *rakija* with Tito, persuading him to make a break with Moscow. "I have great hopes of this visit to China," he confided. "It could be as historic as was our Yugoslav journey."

Even Bevan himself, though noisily Marxist, has a somewhat jaundiced eye for Communism as a system. Bevan is too much a demagogue to approve a system where demagoguery is without influence, too much an opportunist to like a system that demands unquestioning submission to discipline. In the tense days before the Berlin airlift, Bevan was one

world of education is that men have been too impertinent and women overmodest." Dr. Edith agreed.

At dinner, somewhat tanked up on vodka, Nikita Khrushchev discoursed freely, "since I am neither Prime Minister nor Foreign Minister but only the Secretary of the Communist Party." Khrushchev's theme: European peace could be guaranteed by nations with common interests—Russia, Poland, France and Britain. In the U.S., he went on, there are some who want war, and demand that Russia make concessions even before negotiations start. Russia would never give in as the price for negotiation. He then toasted "peaceful coexistence."

Nye Bevan brought up the subject of a U.N. seat for Red China. The U.S. might agree to exclude Nationalist China from the Security Council, he suggested helpfully, and admit Red China to the Assembly. And then after a while, Red China could be moved up to the Council. Khrushchev became very angry. China was not a "beggar," he snapped, but a great nation seeking its rights. "A very downright person," Attlee pronounced

The people, noted Unionist Harry Earnshaw, "appear happy, well-fed, and smiling—in cheerful contrast to the gloomy faces of the people in Moscow . . . We saw no evidence of hunger or famine. Indeed, it would be impossible for the people to work as hard as they do if they were not receiving adequate food." Old China hands among the correspondents disagreed: "All gaiety and charm have disappeared," wrote one. "There are obvious signs of starvation amongst many potbellied, naked little boys and girls sitting apathetically beside gutters . . ."

**The No. 1 Tour.** The Communists showed off new factories, rattled off health statistics (they have abolished plague, cut the infant death rate from 20% to 4%, they claimed). They invited criticism, were respectfully eager to learn. The delegates asked to see a jail. Inspecting it, they noted, without apparent alarm, that two-thirds of the several thousand inmates were political prisoners, marveled at how hard they worked. "We do not even scold them," said the prison director. Correspondents discovered why: nearly all were under sentence of death, were allowed two years' grace to see whether a prisoner "truly and sincerely would see the error of his ways."

The unionists were disturbed to find that union leaders are not workers but party functionaries. Working conditions are poor, they agreed, but Harry Earnshaw happily reported that improvements "are being slowly made, not—as might be thought—by ruthless sweating, but by active and willing cooperation among the workers in the exercise of what is called 'social conscience,' and by methods which are not inconsistent with our union traditions, and which are selflessly designed to increase production."

A sample of such "social-conscience" methods was provided inadvertently when the delegation flew up to Manchuria to visit new steel mills provided by the Russians. At an old coal mine, which had been confiscated from the British (the fact was not mentioned), a foreman had been tried a few days before by a people's court convened on the spot, and summarily shot for inefficiency and sabotage. This, at least, seemed to distress some of the visitors.

But their distress quickly faded before what they regarded as an extraordinary note: "No flies." Said Franklin: "The most remarkable development in the world in the past 50 years." The British delegates, who, like all Socialists, love tidy planning, learned that cards are posted in each house, on which the resident must note the number of flies, rats and cockroaches killed. "The householder's rent is raised if insects are found on the premises," explained Franklin. He added, with the expansive generalization that characterized the delegates' utterances: "I don't think the peasants are very interested in political matters. Their desires are more material, for it is food and security they value, and it is for this reason they praise and accept the leadership of the Com-

munist Party." Wrote one correspondent, sourly: "It was impossible to say what the people thought, because nobody was allowed near them."

**Happy Hospitality.** But the delegation, in the happy swirl of rice wine, tinkling gongs, friendly smiles and endless toasts, seemed not to notice. Premier Chou En-lai himself welcomed them at the Peking Pavilion of Purple Light, launching a round of banqueting, toast-drinking and speechmaking that lasted for 19 days. In Peking's sweltering heat, the Laborites downed innumerable toasts, consumed huge quantities of shark fins, lotus root and roasted duck skin, amid a continuous flutter of fans. At banquets, Chou linked arms with

needed, and that they might propose to their Russian friends the giving of complete freedom to all the satellite states to choose their own governments, the reduction of armaments in the most heavily armed state in the world, Russia, and the cessation of Russian-inspired activities in other countries." Then Mao complained that the U.S. was "aggressive and was seeking to build up a ring of subordinate states from Japan to Indo-China. Whereupon I said: 'As Russia has done in Europe?'"

The preposterous effect was of two moderate, reasonable men restraining the (equally) reprehensible acts of two obstreperous partners. Attlee himself seemed



ATLEE WITH CHINESE CHILDREN (RIGHT: DR. SUMMERSKILL)  
Old China hands were amazed.

Eastfoto

Attlee, made a ritual of rising, walking along the table to clink his glass in gracious courtesy with each delegate. He toasted world peace, Anglo-Chinese friendship, Queen Elizabeth. Chou even attended a banquet given by British Chargé d'Affaires Humphrey Trevelyan, whose very presence Chou had ignored for more than a year.

**Two-Way Traffic.** At last Mao Tse-tung himself received them in a secret rendezvous in the Forbidden City. Over fragrant tea and flanked by Chou and the party's chief theoretician, Liu Shao-chi, Mao asked solicitously if they were tired from their rounds, and Franklin admitted that all of them together would not make one "Model Worker." But Mao was in a serious mood. ("He would make an outstanding labor negotiator," said Earnshaw.) Blandly, he laid on the line his terms for coexistence. He wanted Attlee to ask the U.S. to 1) withdraw the U.S. Seventh Fleet and abandon its support of Chiang; 2) cease arming Japan; 3) cease arming Germany.

According to Attlee's own account, "I pointed out that a two-way traffic was

to regard this episode as showing how he stood up to the Communists, and Moscow's *Pravda* obligingly reacted a few days later by denouncing Attlee's unfortunate remarks after the Russians had shown him such a good time.

In Shanghai, that abandoned monument to British mercantile capitalism, Attlee & Co. talked happily of more trade, but made no serious effort to seek out the embittered British businessmen who have been struggling for five years to settle up their firms' affairs and get permission to leave. Once there were 5,000 British in Shanghai; now there are 186, the men sitting forlornly in their empty offices, reading detective stories because the Chinese will let them do nothing else. The golf courses where Englishmen had played, the clubs where billiard balls had clacked, were silent and desolate. As for reports that things are now a little easier, one businessman snapped: "Oh, yes, the lift boy says 'Good morning' to you again, but they are still taking away the lift."

Tired, hot and irritable, the pilgrims stopped off for a two-day rest at the ancient beauty spot of Hangchow, where

pagodas rim lovely West Lake, in which gold carp come at a visitor's clap. Swimming in a pool in the grounds of a former Buddhist temple, gliding over the lake, the delegation seemed oblivious of the landing craft they had seen assembled along Shanghai's Whangpoo River, and of the Peking radio's loud declaration that China intended to liberate Formosa forthwith—and would "brook no U.S. occupation, no U.N. trusteeship, no neutralization."

In Canton, where the authorities hastily had the main streets painted and beggars and refugees hustled out of sight, Morgan Phillips issued a farewell statement for the delegation: "We sympathize with the efforts the Chinese people are making . . . This sympathy and understanding should be shown by the rest of the world in immediate and practical form." With that, they emerged into the outer world at Hong Kong.

**Hong Kong Impressions.** Attlee and most British Socialists have never entirely believed that the Chinese Communists are real Communists; they regard them as the product of a genuine popular revolt against Chiang Kai-shek's government, and believe that much of Red China's hostility comes from the U.S. refusal to grant it recognition. At a press conference in Hong Kong, Attlee admitted that his "impressions" had not much changed. But the man who had said he knew eye-wash when he saw it professed not to have been taken in: "We found, and expected to find, that China is being run by Communists on principles with which we do not agree." Other impressions:

☛ "The evidence that we had everywhere is that the Chinese have a government that is incorruptible."

☛ "There is no pretense that everything is all right yet. That is an engaging contrast with Russia, where we were always assured that they are ahead of the whole world in everything."

☛ Government hostility to missionaries and religious bodies is "more due to nationalism rather than Communism." (Snapped the Rt. Rev. Daniel Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne: "How could he be the vehicle of so much misinformation?")

Attlee's most astonishing statement: "I believe that the Chinese peasant has got a government that is doing something for him, which is concerned with the prosperity of the peasant, and rests upon the confidence of the peasant population." Old China hands were amazed. Even Red China's leaders acknowledge repeatedly that the government does not have the confidence of "the greater part of the peasant masses." Snorted the Hong Kong Standard: "It almost appeared as if the Laborite mission had not really visited China at all, but some mythical country of the same name magically erected in the clouds by the Communists."

**Fresh Fatigues.** Attlee, met by his wife in Singapore, last week coursed on down to Australia (at the government's invitation), spraying fresh fatigues as he



LABORITE PHILLIPS  
He sniffed a budding bloom.

went. In Darwin, he remarked that "I do not think we need have any worries about Communist China. Communist China is too busy looking after its 600 million people. That's twelve times as many as I had to look after when I was Prime Minister." In Canberra, he assured a group of Australian M.P.s that "the whole Chinese people are out for peace," and declared that the Chinese leaders were "genuine idealists." ("Nehru has never gone as far as that," said one astonished Indian M.P.)

Is Clem Attlee as glib as he seems? It is hard to tell from his curious, deadpan way of writing and speaking. His sentences frequently end on a tentative note, as if the point will come in the next paragraph. He can be bafflingly bland. Sample (from his autobiographical account of his first trip to Moscow in 1936): "Unfortunately, my visit preceded by a few weeks the big purges, which removed a number of [the leading men] I had contacted, notably Marshal Tukhachevski." Attlee could walk with Dante through hell and emerge remarking that "different people had different tastes, but it did seem rather too hot."

In a series of articles for the *New York Times*, Clem Attlee did register some grey reservations. "The trade unions are not organizations for the protection of the workers, they are instruments for obtaining greater production and for insuring the docility of the workers."

☛ "One morning some of us had a long session with representatives of the churches. They told us that freedom of religion was allowed, and the only arrests of bishops and priests had been due to their political and not to their religious activities. I was somewhat skeptical as to this, and the men we saw were, I thought, rather a hand-picked lot and not very impressive, especially the leading personality, who

seemed almost as devotedly a Communist adherent as the Dean of Canterbury." ☛ "Regarding [trade], I do not think that one can expect a great development." ☛ Bevan had asked why classic works by Kropotkin and others were not available in the libraries. "These books were not suitable for workers to read," was the final answer. "We pointed out that this was the kind of line that had been taken by reactionary governments in the past. They were quite unimpressed . . . Here, over this vast expanse of the world, from the Elbe River to the China Sea, the workers are not to be allowed to think for themselves. Books which might cause them to think will not even be printed. The curtain of ignorance is thicker and more dangerous than the Iron Curtain."

While Attlee coasted south, Bevan and the others made a quick trip to Japan. Bevan echoed Attlee: "It is wrong to consider that the Communists will invade other countries," said Bevan. "They propose peaceful coexistence of the East and West camps." China, he predicted, "will not be content to play second fiddle to the Soviet Union." Communist Chinese leaders seemed to have "great elasticity" compared to the "set pattern" of Russian thinking, Nye went on. "Soviet leaders when conferring with Malenkov seemed petrified with fear in his presence, rather than having respect for him."

**Riding the Stamped.** As the tourists made their several ways back to Britain, the compulsive belief in the possibility of "peaceful coexistence" seemed to be swelling back home. Britain's powerful Trades Union Congress, the right wing of the Labor Party, gathered in convention at Brighton. A motion in favor of German rearmament, which went through overwhelmingly last time, barely squeaked last week. In two weeks—the Labor Party itself will be holding its annual conference. If conservative unions like the T.U.C. have so little enthusiasm for tasks such as German rearmament, what could be expected from the Socialist constituencies, where Nye Bevan has his greatest strength? Clem Attlee and Labor's moderate leadership are in for trouble.

Attlee is a firm believer in the dictum that he who stands up to a stampede only gets stomped on; the way to handle a stampede is to ride with it, and perhaps turn it. But in trying to turn the coexistence stampede, Attlee the moderate had ridden closer and closer to the Bevanite position. Last week some began to wonder whether Clem Attlee was trying to turn the stampede or lead it.

To the U.S., the argument was not merely an academic exercise involving a minority party. A Gallup poll last week in the London *News Chronicle* shows the Tories have lost sharply in recent months; if an election were held now, the Labor Party would get 48% of the vote, Churchill's Tories only 42%. If and when Labor came to power, the opinions, prejudices and rationalizations of Labor's touring troubadours could have disturbing consequences for everybody.



## Last Chance

Even as a teen-ager in Dartford, Ted May was known as one of the strongest swimmers in England. The water never seemed rough enough to suit him. On stormy nights he would swim the lower Thames to visit his girl friend Florence; just for kicks, he would dive under water and stay down long enough to scare her. "One of these days," he told her, "I'm going to swim right down this river and clear across to France."

Eventually they got married, and the effort of raising a family crowded out Ted May's old ambition. But this year, when Channel-swimming season came round, he felt the old urge. He could find no sponsor. He was 44 now, and weighed a hefty 240 lbs.; he figured this was his last chance. He decided to try it alone. A fortnight ago, he struck out from Cape Gris-Nez, towing an inner-tube raft filled with supplies. A Norwegian ship hauled him exhausted from the Channel.

He refused to quit. "There's only one bad patch a few miles out," he told his wife. "The rest is easy." He was sure he could make it the next time. One night last week, Ted kissed his children, said "la-ta" to Florence, and took a boat to Calais. French police tried to stop him, even lifted his passport. Ted was adamant. Before dawn next morning, greased and goggled, wearing a luminous wrist compass and towing his frail little raft, he waded into the choppy water off Cape Gris-Nez.

Some 15 hours after Ted started swimming, the tanker *San Vito*, churning through a rising Channel gale, radioed: "Man in sea near Goodwin Sands." All Channel shipping was alerted. R.A.F. launches and seaside lifeboats put out. The U.S. destroyer *Glennon* cruised the area with searchlights blazing. U.S. and British air-sea rescue planes droned over the water and dropped parachute flares. Next morning Ted was still missing. His wife Florence, waiting on the Dover sands, refused to give up hope. "Storms never bothered him before," she said. "I'm sure he'll turn up." But after 32 hours, the search was abandoned, and Ted May was listed as the first Channel swimmer to lose his life since the first crossing in 1875.

## WESTERN EUROPE

### Cook's Tour

The bustle of European statesmen that began with the death of EDC slowed to a walk last week, and the anger simmered down to workaday asperity. Yet, oddly enough, the new pace did not necessarily mean a slackening of urgency; it reflected a feeling that the difficult process of rearming the Germans had better be done right this time.

Britain's suggestion of a nine-power conference to be held in London this week was politely shunted aside by Mendes-France (who murmured "premature"), by Adenauer (who feared that haste might result in another Brussels

brawl), and by the U.S. State Department, which wasn't ready with ideas yet.

**Restrictions Voluntary.** Campaigning last week in a provincial election in Schleswig-Holstein, Konrad Adenauer came out strongly for an end of the Allied occupation of West Germany and for unfettered German sovereignty. "We ask this," said *der Alte*, "for our national honor and our justifiable national feelings." Once Germany has its sovereignty, he said, it would apply for admission to NATO and consent to restrictions on German rearmament. The restrictions would have to be voluntary, for since the death of EDC not even Adenauer will agree to discriminations imposed by outsiders; the restrictions would also have to be real, for otherwise France would blackball the German bid for NATO membership.

At this point the British government moved in with rare and welcome dash.

This week Eden flies to Rome and Paris, peddling a made-in-England solution: German "adherence" to NATO, with "adequate safeguards."

The British now believe that guarantees against a too-strong Germany can be built into the Atlantic alliance—by lengthening NATO's life from 25 to 50 years, strengthening its central authority, notably in the Central European sector, where the Germans would be deployed. To limit German strength without galling German pride, the British point to one of EDC's least known but most useful devices: a ban on the manufacture of atomic, bacteriological and jet-propelled weapons in "strategically exposed areas"—i.e., in West Germany.

Following his tour, Eden still hopes to convene a nine-nation meeting in London. Face to face, he believes that Mendes-France and Adenauer can work out a



PRIME MINISTER & FRIEND OUTSIDE 10 DOWNING STREET  
Would August 1954 be as dark a date as August 1914?

The Tory government was in a hurry, for unless some quick solution could be found for German rearmament, its Labor opponents might be tempted to cash in on the mounting Germanophobia being whipped up in Britain (TIME, Aug. 23). Sir Winston Churchill snorted that it was time for "action, not talk"; the London Times brooded that unless "something is done," future generations might remember August 1954 "as almost as dark a date for Europe as August 1914."

**Made-in-England.** The man chosen to "do something" was Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. With two aides Eden set out in an R.A.F. plane on a "Cook's tour" (the Foreign Office code name for his trip) of the six EDC nations. Starting at Brussels, where he and the Benelux foreign ministers reached "complete agreement" on a method of rearming the Germans, Eden flew on to Bonn where Chancellor Adenauer was waiting at the air-

series of "adequate safeguards" before NATO takes up the question of German admission, probably in October. France willing, the chances were growing that some time this fall, West Germany will get back its sovereignty and be "associated" with NATO. And if Paris says no? The British at least are for a series of *ad hoc* bilateral pacts between the U.S., Britain and Germany, so that the Germans can be tied to NATO through a Balkan pact-type arrangement, similar to that which links Yugoslavia to NATO partners Greece and Turkey.

The Kremlin last week congratulated France on its "patriotic act" in rejecting EDC and revived its Berlin offer of a one-big-Europe collective security pact. On this point at least, the U.S., Britain and France could quickly agree: in identical notes, they coldly turned down the Kremlin's sly invitation.



## WEST GERMANY

### When Flowers Are Cheaper

Nowhere (not even in the bureaucratic honeycombs of Washington, D.C.) is the balance between pay, position, privilege and office furniture so carefully monitored as it is in West Germany's orderly civil service. Last week, Adenauer's piennig-pinchy Minister of Finance Fritz Schäfer issued a directive to spell the whole thing out in precise, Teutonic detail. Herr Schäfer decreed a maximum expenditure of \$60 to furnish a typist's office, \$140 for "experts working in special fields," and about \$285 for the office appointments of a department head.

Even within Herr Schäfer's limits, there are other rules and proscriptions. No civil servant below the rank of minister or state secretary, for instance, will be allowed to have carpets, vases of flowers, window curtains that reach to the floor. Bookcases will be allowed only to those who rank as ministerial councillors or above. *Sitzecken*, or sofas and armchairs, will be permitted only "for such civil servants as currently receive visitors." Ministers of Cabinet rank will be permitted to use their own discretion in furnishing their offices, but even they were warned by Herr Schäfer that the ensuing bills "will need my approval."

For any German bureaucrat who might drop dead worrying over whether he could ever achieve carpet status, Herr Schäfer added a crumb of posthumous comfort: flowers and wreaths, plus ribbons "in such quality suitable to the honor of the deceased," might be sent provided they cost no more than 40 marks (\$10)—except of course, in summer, when flowers are cheaper. Then, according to Herr Schäfer, 30 marks at most will provide all the honor necessary.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Trinkets from Talal

For years, as he watched his 40-odd sons (the exact number has never been reliably checked) grow to strapping manhood, Saudi Arabia's wily and sentimental old King Ibn Saud cherished a wish—to unite one of them with a daughter of his old friend and champion, Premier Riad El Solh of Lebanon. After El Solh fell before an assassin's gun (in 1951), Ibn Saud sent his boy Prince Sultan, 29, to offer sympathy and a small token of affection (\$79,000 in cash) to the Lebanese Premier's widow.

During the course of these amenities, a romance flowered between young Sultan and dark-eyed Alia El Solh, eldest of El Solh's daughters. But disillusionment set in. Alia, a Western-educated 22-year-old, learned to her chagrin that Sultan already had at least one other wife, two sons and four daughters. Sultan hired a private eye and discovered that his bride-to-be was a feminist agitator with a firm determination not to hide herself behind a veil and live in a harem. One month after old Ibn Saud went to his



Antoine Dailly

MONA EL SOLH  
Sister was too agitated.

grave, the marriage plans were canceled (TIME, Dec. 21).

Last July, for the observance of the third anniversary of El Solh's murder, another Ibn Saud heir, brawny, globe-trotting Talal, son No. 18, journeyed to Lebanon to pay his respects to the bereaved. His piercing eye soon singled out Mona, the dead Premier's sparkling 18-year-old third daughter. After one quick glimpse, Talal invited himself to dinner on the following day. A day later, he proposed marriage. Mme. El Solh said it was up to Mona, and Mona cast down her eyes and murmured yes. Last week, after agreeing to pay a modest dowry of 25 Lebanese pounds (\$8), Prince Talal signed his name in the marriage register alongside that of Mona El Solh.

Oil-rich Talal provided his bride with a few trinkets as well. Items: a necklace containing 263 diamonds and an emerald; an engagement ring with a marquise diamond approximately an inch long, half an inch wide; a gold mesh bracelet, a diamond-studded necklace, and a hunting-case wristwatch adorned with seven large diamonds and several smaller ones. More important, Talal bought himself a 20-room mansion on the mountain road to Damascus, which suggested that Mona would not be cooped up all year round in a Saudi Arabian harem.

And there was one other matter. "I don't like to make conditions, and I made none. But I'm sure he won't marry any other girls," Mona said confidently.

## IRAN

### Inside Ali's Suitcase

One day last month, Colonel Hashem Sepahpur of the Teheran military governor's office ran into an old acquaintance, an ex-army captain named Ali Abbsahi. "Salaam," cried out the colonel in greet-

ing, Ali, a frail, limping man of about 40, responded with a cordial "Salaam," but hurried on, nervously clutching a worn leather suitcase. "I'm going to the doctor now," he called back.

Ali's behavior interested the colonel; ten years before, Ali had resigned his commission, saying that "the army is rotten through and through"; since then he had held influential, behind-the-scenes jobs in the Red Tudeh Party. In 1946, Ali was liaison man in Teheran for the short-lived Azerbaijan Soviet republic. Knowing all this, Colonel Sepahpur was suddenly curious to know the contents of Ali's worn suitcase. The colonel grabbed and hefted it. "This suitcase seems very heavy for a sick man to carry," the colonel grunted.

**Code No. 3.** At headquarters, officers found inside Ali's suitcase a detailed plan of Saadabad Palace, the Shah's summer home, and a complete schedule of the guards' movements. There were other papers, mostly in three codes. Ali, a dedicated Communist, was questioned for eight days before he broke. At last, on the night of Aug. 24, he admitted that the Tudeh had an organization inside the army officers' corps. On Aug. 30, cryptographers cracked two of the codes, but the third, an elaborate trigonometric cipher, would not give. Two colonels went to work night and day, in twelve-hour shifts, and on Sept. 3, code No. 3 was broken.

The secret yielded by code No. 3 was a Soviet spy ring linked with many a respected name in army and police circles. Premier Fazlollah Zafreh himself ordered the arrest of his chief of bodyguard as a Soviet agent. Another prize catch: Lieut. Colonel Jamsheed Mobasheri, an artillery officer regarded by his fellow officers as something of a mathematical genius. Upon his arrest, Mobasheri ripped a rusty nail from the wall and tried to open an artery. Mobasheri, it seemed, was the Red agent who developed the three codes. Another Red agent was the officer assigned to clear appointees to sensitive posts dealing with U.S. military assistance to Iran. The police security chief who screened would-be cops to uncover Tudeh plants was himself a plant.

**400 Arrests.** According to Premier Zafreh's government, the ring was set up not only to spy but to start a rebellion at the proper moment, with its agents so placed as to be able to assassinate the Shah, the Premier and other key figures. It had an accurate picture of the strength and disposition of the entire Iranian armed force, including an itemization and location of all U.S.-supplied equipment. Tragically enough, some of the ring's most useful informants were not Reds but pro-Mossadegh officers suckered into what they thought was a simple plot to overthrow Premier Zafreh's year-old regime.

Last week, with most of the ring in jail, the government lifted censorship slightly, revealing that it had arrested 400 officers for "working in the interests of a foreign power." "Almost . . . have confessed to their crime of treason," added Teheran grimly.

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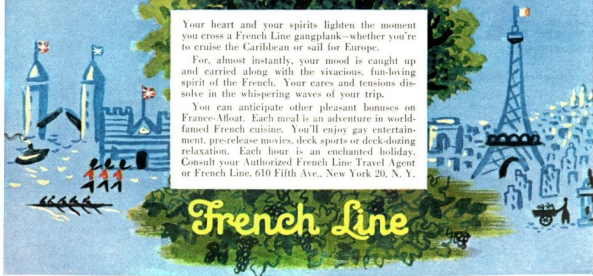
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## We have a better idea

Considering the number of men who order a drink without saying what brand of whiskey they want, bartenders might be well advised to take a course in mind reading. Probably a very *advanced* course, since there are *hundreds* of brands to choose from.

But isn't it a simpler—and better—idea for you to *name your brand of whiskey* . . . just as

you do with almost everything else you buy?

This is particularly important if your brand is Four Roses. For no other whiskey is *quite* the same as Four Roses. No other whiskey can match Four Roses' flavor — subtly different, definitely finer.

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# THE HEMISPHERE

## GUATEMALA

### Midnight Exile

The right of diplomatic asylum, almost a sacred thing to Latin Americans, prevailed last week for Guatemala's deposed pro-Communist President Jacobo Arbenz; armed with a safe-conduct from new President Carlos Castillo Armas, he flew off to Mexico. With him into exile went the Communist main cogs of his government and others of the 500-odd asylum seekers who had turned Guatemala City's foreign embassies into crowded madhouses for 2½ months. These and earlier departures brought the greatest mass dash for diplomatic refuge in Latin America's history close to its end.

**Reunion in Prague.** The Mexican ambassador, hoping to get the widely hated Arbenz out of his embassy and into the air in secrecy, hired a commercial DC-4 and set its departure for midnight, but the press got wind of his plan. That evening some 500 anti-Communists, including many of the capital's well-heeled aristocracy, gulped their dinners and hurried to the airport to boo Arbenz on his way.

"Assassin! Thief! Piece of excrement!" they cried, as the ex-President stalked into the terminal building. There he stripped to his shorts while inspectors carefully examined his grey suit and other belongings, mindful of the fact that Arbenz and his top henchmen drew \$1,000,000 in cash from the government-operated Agrarian Bank a few days before he fell.<sup>9</sup> He watched stonily while marveling examiners counted out his wife's 42 pairs of shoes. Then, with daughter Leonora, 12, and son Jacobito, 7, his wife and 16 cronies, he took off into the night sky. It was still dark when he landed in Mexico City, the most important refugee to reach there since Leon Trotsky in 1937. His only greeter, aside from reporters and plainclothesmen, was Mexico's leftist Senator Luis Rodríguez, onetime Ambassador to Guatemala.

A day earlier, five transport planes sent by Juan Perón had cleared the Argentine embassy of its 120 refugees, among them Carlos Manuel Pellicer, who under Arbenz had captured the land-reform program for the Communists, and Victor Manuel Gutiérrez, who had captured labor. Together with José Manuel Fortuny, Arbenz' own mentor in Marxism, who went to Mexico in the Arbenz plane, the Communists are expected to meet soon in Prague, where explanations presumably will be in order.

**Recapturing the Loot.** Behind them the exile seekers left some \$18 million worth of land, city real estate, factories, cars and bank accounts. During this time in office, Arbenz emerged as the owner of



EX-PRESIDENT ARBENZ AT AIRPORT  
Where was the million dollars?

a \$3,000,000 cotton plantation; his Interior Minister turned into a gentleman-farmer with two coffee *fincas*; another pal acquired two mansions, "Progressive capitalists" who cooperated with the Reds got rich fast. With the owners gone, what was to be done with all this property?

The new regime's sweeping solution, last week, was to classify the Arbenzistas' wealth as "stolen" and take it over as government property.

## CUBA

### Dignified Plea

Former President Carlos Prío Socarrás of Cuba placed himself at the disposal of a U.S. District Court in New York last week with a plea of *nolo contendere*<sup>10</sup> to charges of conspiring to violate the 1939 U.S. Neutrality Act by attempting to ship arms to Cuba (TIME, Dec. 14). Federal Judge Edmund L. Palmieri fined the ex-President \$9,000; in a similar procedure, his onetime Interior Minister, Segundo Curti Messina, was fined \$6,000.

Said Prío: "I decided to change my defense from 'not guilty' to *nolo contendere* because I thought that in my position it was more dignified to do so." Defending Prío, Manhattan Lawyer Samuel I. Rosenman, one-time ghostwriter for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, contended that his client's acts had been political and his violation of U.S. neutrality a technicality.

Judge Palmieri agreed that "the defendants are not criminals in the strict sense of the term," although there was no question that U.S. law had been broken.

<sup>10</sup> Legal definition: "A plea by the defendant in a criminal prosecution, which, without admitting guilt, subjects him to conviction."

## Quiet does it

How welcome, today, is the voice when soft-spoken, the auto horn when less leaned on, the neighbor's hi-fi when turned low. How welcome is serenity of manner, mode or mien in an era when too many things are determinedly ear-splitting.

How welcome is the quiet elegance of the Racquet Club suit by Hart Schaffner & Marx... conservative, handsome, unostentatious. The styling is of east-coast persuasion and nation-wide approval. The 3-button coat has straighter body lines, with a center vent and flap pockets. The shoulders have a natural, let-them-alone look. The lapels are narrower. And the tailoring is faultless, as you might expect. (The Racquet Club fly-front topcoat, too, is quietly conservative.)



From tall towers to tall elms.

There are many fabrics and colors available. The suits shown here are Eton Flannels, a first and basic choice of well-turned-out men of business and/or campus age. The fabric is luxurious, soft and shape-retaining... a rightful pride and prejudice of Hart Schaffner & Marx.

See the Racquet Club in deep, rich Lamp Black, darker than oxford but not as black as black. Try one on. Feel its trim good looks.

The Racquet Club is equally at home among tall towers and tall elms, and its price is more campus than Wall Street.

HART  
SCHAFFNER  
& MARX 

<sup>9</sup> Guillermo Palmieri, tourist bureau chief under Arbenz, said last week that the money was used to make the last payment on the celebrated shipment of Iron Curtain arms that Arbenz imported from Poland.



## PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week these names made this news:

The day before Hurricane Edna swooped past New York, another, better-known phenomenon whooshed into Manhattan: Cinemactress **Marilyn Monroe** landed from an airliner and, said the tabloids, the damage, compared to Edna's, was inestimable. Obviously relishing every wolf call and whistle, Marilyn spent her time between a few days of picture-shooting (*The Seven Year Itch*) at a few night-clubs and Broadway shows, and with a few hundred avid autograph-hunting youngsters.

Off to Buenos Aires to take part in a sports festival honoring Argentina's President **Juan Perón**: onetime World's Heavyweight Champion **Jack Dempsey**.

Back to his Washington desk hobbled Secretary of the Treasury **George M. Humphrey**, with a game leg for the second time this year. Last Easter Humphrey tore the muscles above his left ankle when his horse kicked him. Then he sprained the same ankle while walking on his Ohio farm. Just to keep the ankle out of trouble while Humphrey's schedule is so tight, doctors this time put foot and ankle in a cast, gave the Secretary a cane for support.

Television audiences for the first time got to watch the finals in the annual **Miss America** contest, run off at Atlantic City. The winner: San Francisco's 19-year-old Lee Ann Meriwether (5 ft. 8½ in., 124 lbs.; bust 34½, waist 22, hips 35).

A drama student at City College of San Francisco, the new Miss America won \$5,000 cash, a Nash sedan, a Philco TV set and about \$50,000 in endorsement



Associated Press  
CALIFORNIA'S MERIWETHER  
Dior was on time.



Associated Press  
SPORTSMEN DOMINGUÍN & HEMINGWAY  
Ava used another weapon.

and personal-appearances fees. To show off her less obvious talents during the contest, Lee Ann gave a dramatic reading of a scene from John Millington Synge's *Riders to the Sea*. Next day, Miss America modestly insisted that her figure was really nothing to get excited about. Said she: "I think Dior's flat look came just in time to save me."

Excitement followed peripatetic **Ava Gardner** wherever she went. Arriving with her entourage in Rio de Janeiro for a publicity tour, Ava stepped off her plane with her prettiest professional smile. But she soon lost her temper when she was instructed to go through the police, health and customs routine, just like any other traveler. As she opened each piece of luggage, Ava got angrier and angrier, while the customs inspector got increasingly conscientious and methodical. At length she fumed: "Let's get the first plane out of this place. They're a bunch of savages and I won't stay here!" With that she flounced into a car and was off to her beflowered presidential suite at the Hotel Gloria. Ten minutes after her arrival, the manager, urgently summoned by protesting guests to Suite 901, was greeted with a flying glass of whisky and a frenzied Ava smashing everything in sight. Ordered to leave, Ava soon turned up at another hotel, next day played hostess to the Brazilian press. Said she, demurely: "I'm happy to be here. I've been longing to see Rio all my life." Asked a reporter: "Were you drunk last night?" Replied Ava, sipping her third whisky: "No indeed. Never drink." A day later, she left Brazil.

In Cuba, an old playmate of Actress Gardner's was having a quieter time. Retired Bullfighter **Luis Miguel Dominguín**, Ava's escort in Reno and her guest later in Reno, was visiting with Author-Sports-

man **Ernest Hemingway**. Dominguín and white-bearded "Papa" put on cool shorts and tossed a hunting lance around for a while, but spent most of their visit together hunting fish.

Just a few months after he resigned his post of Colonial Secretary in Sir Winston Churchill's Cabinet and was made a viscount, **Oliver Lyttelton**, 61, who laboriously helped to cope with the Mau Mau problem in Kenya and the Communist problem in Malaya, announced he had selected his new title: Viscount Chandos of Aldershot.

In Chicago, Publisher **John S. Knight** (*Chicago Daily News*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Akron Beacon Journal*, *Miami Herald*) got word that he will be the first recipient of the *La Prensa* Prize for American Friendship. The award, established in 1950 by **Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz**, Buenos Aires' exiled publisher of *La Prensa*, will be made in Rio de Janeiro next month to honor Publisher Knight's "courageous leadership in fighting for press freedom" throughout the Americas.

At a quiet luncheon held at Chequers, their country home, Sir Winston and Lady Churchill celebrated their 46th wedding anniversary.

Hollywood's gay young marrieds, **Lana Turner** and **Lex (Tarzan) Barker**, were reported to have kissed and made up, after a spat at a recent party. To celebrate the occasion, they did what any other sensible couple might do—if they were Lana and Lex. Reported Columnist Sidney Skolsky: "Lana and Lex, who just bought sports cars exactly alike, caused a sensation . . . as they cruised down Sunset Boulevard side by side in their creamy-white convertibles with black and white upholstery."



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## THE PRESS

### Who, Me?

During the Army v. McCarthy hearings, Hearst Gossipist Walter Winchell bubbled with tips, inside stories, and the kind of scoops that are his stock in trade. But last week the biggest Winchell exclusive of the hearings backfired and landed him before the Watkins committee considering the McCarthy censure charges (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS). The committee, which is trying to decide whether McCarthy improperly received and used secret Government documents, thought Winchell might help them. Four months ago Winchell had bragged in print that he had his own copy of the "Personal & Confidential" document on the loyalty of Fort Monmouth personnel that got McCarthy into trouble. The Watkins committee wanted to know where Winchell, who is a good friend of both Joe McCarthy and Roy Cohn, got his copy of the document.

**The Forgetful Reporter.** Columnist Winchell was a reluctant witness. Under questioning by Assistant Committee Counsel Guy G. de Furia, at first he said: "I would not reveal my source of information on any news." Senator Watkins suggested that Winchell was "laboring the point a little" and asked pointedly: Did he actually know who delivered the document to him? Winchell replied: "I do not know. I am not sure." Later, he added: "I am pretty sure that it was not Senator McCarthy" or anyone on his staff. Winchell explained why he was not sure: "There are so many people offering material to me [that] sometimes [I just] let them place [it] in my hand, sometimes just with the acknowledgment, 'Thank you very much.'" Winchell said that he must have got the secret document during the hearing while he was standing outside the Senate caucus room chatting with newsmen. It was just another piece of paper, said he, among the dozens that friends and tipsters passed to him.

Winchell recalled that later, inside the caucus room, when he looked at what he had been handed, he turned to other newsmen at the press table and said, "Gee, look what I have." Although he insisted that he could not recall who gave it to him, he was dead sure he never let anyone else read it. Instead, he went to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who warned Winchell that if he printed the document the FBI would be obliged to arrest him. About eight or ten days later, Winchell testified, he burned the document and flushed it down a hotel toilet like the good, security-conscious naval officer he is (Lieut. Commander, U.S.N.R.).

**In the Corridor.** Other newsmen who had often chatted with Winchell outside the caucus room during the hearings could not remember seeing anyone actually handing him the document. None of them volunteered to step up and corroborate or deny that part of Winchell's story when Committee Chairman Watkins offered



Associated Press  
COLUMNIST WINCHELL  
A good fairy waved his wand.

them the opportunity. Last week, after his appearance on the witness stand, Winchell in his column offered another explanation of how he got the document. Wrote he: "In the corridor, some Good Fairy waved his wand and there it was, in my li'l ole pocket."

### "Deported"

Two U.S. newsmen who vanished behind the Chinese Communist bamboo curtain more than a year ago were reported released this week. I.N.S. Correspondent Donald Dixon, 26, and National Broadcasting Co. Correspondent Richard Applegate, 38, were captured by a Red gunboat while vacationing aboard their sailboat *Kert* in waters west of Hong Kong. Along with their U.S.-born captain, Dixon and Applegate were taken prisoner, accused of "intruding into China's waters." Repeated U.S. attempts to have them released failed. This week the Communist Peking radio announced that they and their skipper had been "deported" from Red China and were on their way home.

### Independence Abroad

Magazines sponsored by the U.S. Government have usually met with limited success abroad. The reason is that Europeans and Asians view any government publication with suspicion. A notable exception is Germany's *Der Monat* (the Month), a monthly with a *Harper's* format that was launched six years ago by the State Department as a "weapon against Communism and Nazism." Although its circulation is small (30,000), *Der Monat* has become the most respected and influential magazine in Germany, helped spark a renaissance in German intellectual life, which was stamped out by the Nazis. Read largely by intellectu-



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als, government officials, students and university professors, the Communists have made reading the magazine a criminal offense and denounced it as a "real intellectual poison brew."

Nevertheless, more than 3,500 copies a month are smuggled into East Germany. One German couple, sent to a Red prison after the Communists discovered copies of the magazine in their East zone apartment, made straight for *Der Monat's* office to replenish their confiscated copies after they escaped.

**Ford Grant.** *Der Monat* owes its prestige to the State Department's wise decision to give virtually a free hand to its New York-born editor, Melvin J. Lasky, 34. By filling the magazine with the work of the world's leading writers, he has con-



Norbert Leonhard

EDITOR LASKY

For Communists, a poison brew.

vinced German readers that *Der Monat* is much more than a mere mouthpiece of U.S. policy. Last week Editor Lasky took the final step to establish the magazine's independence. He severed its official U.S. ties completely, and got a \$175,000 Ford Foundation grant to continue publishing, hopes to make the magazine more self-sufficient. But he has not changed his objective "to offer the German reading public an important link with the outside world of ideas and controversy."

*Der Monat* establishes the link by printing articles by such writers as T. S. Eliot, Bertrand Russell, Joseph Schumpeter, Benedetto Croce, Arthur Koestler, Sidney Hook, Aldous Huxley and Reinhold Niebuhr. Articles, all translated into German, cover every subject, from the relationship between Christianity and Western civilization to the real place of Wall Street in the U.S. economy. George Orwell's biting anti-Communist satires, *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-four*, were translated into German only in the pages of *Der Monat*.

Editor Lasky makes no attempt to

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how careless I had become

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His story spilled out in all directions...

Big meeting at school. Appointed Junior Fire Marshal. Very important to prevent fires. Chief Wilder said so. He gave me this fire hat, Mom. And a report to fill out at home. My class can win a banner...

It was wonderful to see Gary taking so much interest in protecting his home. I dropped what I'd been doing, and we began checking on fire hazards.

Believe me, that report opened my eyes to the careless habits I'd fallen into! I'd been living dangerously and all because I hadn't realized the simple steps to take for safety.

If you have a youngster in school, the chances are you'll be hearing about the Hartford Junior Fire Marshals during National Fire Prevention Week, October 2 to 9.

Last year, nearly three million enthusiastic children asked parents' help in completing a Junior Fire Marshal's Home Report. Right now, the sixth annual drive is under way.

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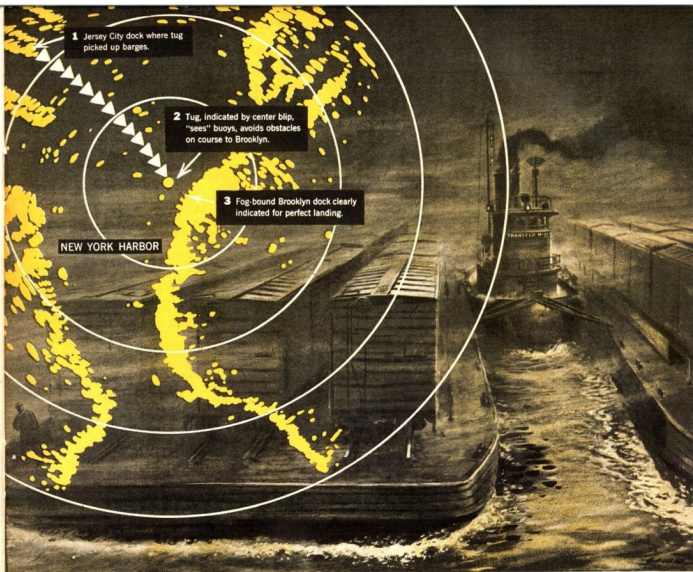
follow the smaller turns of U.S. foreign policy. The magazine fits within broad U.S. objectives, but argues both sides of such questions as EDC, socialism v. capitalism, etc. Says Lasky: "Can you imagine telling our readers in 1946 that rearmament was bad, then trying to tell them in 1950 it was good after all?"

**Right Bank.** Editor Lasky, who has become one of the leading intellectual figures in Germany, went to the City College of New York ('39) and got a master's degree from the University of Michigan ('40). He worked as an editor of the weekly anti-Communist *New Leader*, was an Army battle historian (captain) who moved into Berlin with the U.S. Army. At war's end, unlike most G.I.s who stayed in Europe, he decided the "proper place for the new generation is on the right bank of the Rhine, not the left bank of the Seine." While working as a freelance correspondent, he caught the eye of U.S. Military Governor Lucius D. Clay at a Berlin Communist writers' congress. While delegates were attacking "U.S. cultural barbarism," Lasky broke up the meeting with a fiery speech in fluent German denouncing Russian totalitarianism (TIME, Oct. 20, 1947).

With General Clay's aid, Lasky and a staff of four Germans started publishing *Der Monat* at a cost to the U.S. of about \$65,000 a year. Lasky, who still wears the beard he grew six years ago because Communist propaganda made it a "symbol of their hate" of him, never misses an opportunity to attack Communism, Nazism or German militarism. He makes no attempt at impartiality in politics. Says he: "Freedom is *Der Monat's* goal, and our readers know that freedom is completely incompatible with either Communism or Nazism."

### John O'London's Dies

Among writers, *John O'London's Weekly* was usually considered the leading literary magazine in the British empire. Born in 1919, it was named after the pen name of one of its early editors, and demonstrated with examples the best writing by great names and by young unknowns. Its readers were mostly young people just acquiring their literary education and oldsters belatedly seeking theirs, with a scattering of professional writers. The weekly ran a literature section on English grammar and word usage, carefully recommended good books, had a steady circulation of 80,000. When it rejected a manuscript, it offered a detailed criticism. Among its regular contributors: Winston Churchill, Rebecca West, Arnold Bennett, Max Beerbohm, W. Somerset Maugham. During World War II, newspaper restrictions and the exodus to the services cut *John O'London's* circulation to 50,000, and it never recovered. Last week its publishers sadly announced the last issue; high costs and changing tastes had forced the magazine out of business. Lamented *John O'London's* Editor Webster Evans: "People prefer to read trash. They are just not interested in the world of literature and the arts."



## TUG NAVIGATES FOG WITH EASE BY USING RADAR

Tows Railroad-Car Floats, Jersey City to Brooklyn Under Worst Conditions

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE, OCT. 17, 1947

### THE STORY BEHIND THE STORY:

■ Perhaps you recall the time 7 years ago when fog closed New York's busy harbor with a vengeance. A harbor ferry with 52 passengers aboard "lost" for 7 hours . . . a mighty ocean liner delayed 13 hours in reaching her dock, a mile or two away. Forty ships awaiting entrance to New York harbor and not a propeller turning—except aboard Transfer 21, tugboat of the New York, New Haven &

Hartford Railroad. Guided solely by Sperry Radar, Transfer 21 went about her business—moved 302 railroad cars over the three and three-quarter mile passage between Brooklyn and New Jersey on schedule.

■ Dramatic as it is, such a story would hardly make the headlines today. During those 7 years, Sperry Radar has become as much a part of modern marine shipping as the Sperry Gyro-Compass, bringing radar to every type of vessel—from

the river boat pushing its block-long tow around the tortuous turns of the Mississippi in total darkness, to the ocean liner holding its course on schedule through fog and storm.

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# SCIENCE

## Atomic Energy

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss held a press conference last week (his first since taking office 14 months ago) and laid down some bits of scientific news:

¶ AEC will supply nuclear fuel elements (presumably uranium enriched with fissionable U-235) to Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. After use in Canada's new heavy-water reactor, AEC will purify the fuel elements chemically and will buy some of the products (presumably plutonium) extracted from them.

¶ The U.S. will continue (despite objections) to test nuclear weapons in the Pacific, but no tests are scheduled at present.

¶ As chairman of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, Strauss saw no reason why Physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer should not continue as director of the institute. The suspension of Oppenheimer's security clearance, said Strauss, "is not a criterion for that position."

¶ Early next year, the U.S. will call an international conference of nuclear physicists. All interested countries, including the U.S.S.R., will be invited. Strauss did not say how Russian physicists would gain entrance to the U.S. Many scientists from friendly countries have been excluded under the McCarran (immigration) Act because of contacts recent or remote with Communism.

## Skin Diving for Oil

The fashionable sport of skin diving has been taken up, rubber flippers, aqualungs and all, by serious geologists. Last week Magnolia Petroleum Co. told how its geological skin divers swim along the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico looking for infor-

mation that will help find pools of oil.

Under the supervision of Ivan Alexander, Magnolia's exploration chief, four full-fledged geologists and two technicians practiced skin diving until they could pass the Navy's test for frogmen. Then, led by Dr. Daniel Feray, they embarked on the Gulf in a converted shrimp boat, went overboard and splashed along the bottom. Working in water up to 65 ft. deep off eastern Texas, they picked up samples of sediments, gathered sea creatures, e.g., sand dollars and mud-living worms, and studied the growth of marine vegetation. They pursued and captured in glass jars the bubbles of natural gas that rise from the bottom of the Gulf. While they swam in the silent depth, they heard clams clicking their shells. Louder sounds were the bangs of dynamite charges set off by oil prospectors a dozen miles away.

The scientific skin divers were not searching directly for oil. Their long-range purpose was to learn more about "stratigraphic traps." Oil pools are comparatively easy to find by geophysical methods if the oil has accumulated in a "structural trap," where pressure has forced the rock into a domed or up-slanted formation. But some of the biggest pools of oil have been found in masses of porous material, e.g., limestone reefs or sand bars, that were covered ages ago by oil-tight sediments. Such underground treasures (the prodigious East Texas field was one of them) seldom answer clearly when they are queried by the geologists' instruments. Many of them have been found by pure accident.

Magnolia's diving geologists hope to find clues that lead to stratigraphic traps. One possibility: using sea organisms as pointers. The clams, snails and other creatures that now live on the bottom of the

Gulf are not very different from their fossil ancestors. Each species has its preference for sand, mud or shell bottom. If scientific frogmen learn enough about the modern sea creatures, they may be able to use their forebears in the deep rocks to point where a reef or sand bar (now saturated with oil) lies hidden not far away.

## Millimeter Waves

Bit by bit, the physicists have filled the gaps in the electromagnetic spectrum, which runs from X rays at the short end, through light and heat, to miles-long radio waves at the other. One big gap remained between the infra-red (heat) waves and the shortest radio waves (about .8 mm.) that man's apparatus could generate. Last week Dr. Hans Motz of Stanford University told how the gap has been filled.

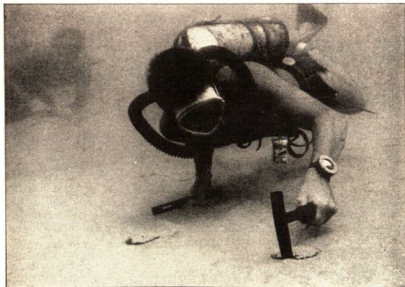
Dr. Motz's "millimeter-wave generator" is made up, first, of a linear accelerator that produces a pulsed beam of electrons about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter. The electrons, whose energy is 2,000,000 electron volts, pass into an "undulator," a silver wave guide that is held between 16 pointed steel teeth. The teeth set up separate and alternating magnetic fields, and as the electrons pass from field to field, they are made to oscillate, forming the desired waves less than one millimeter long.

**Relativity in Action.** The teeth are about an inch apart along the undulator, and this seems coarse for an apparatus that yields such tiny waves. But the undulator is "shrunk" by one of the strange effects connected with Einstein's relativity. According to "the Lorentz contraction," a stationary object shrinks when it is observed from a moving object. The faster the motion, the more the shrinkage.

Since the electrons in Dr. Motz's undulator are moving close to the speed of light, the undulator, from their point of view, is only one-seventh as long as it is from the point of view of Dr. Motz. The waves caused by the magnetized teeth shrink in proportion. Other shrinking actions bring them down to .16 mm.

**Visible Radio.** Dr. Motz can make them even smaller by increasing the speed of the electrons and therefore increasing the Lorentz contraction. Once he hitched his undulator to a large linear accelerator that sent out electrons at 100 million electron volts. From the business end came a beam of blue light. He had actually generated "radio waves" that were short enough to qualify as visible light. This stunt proved that the stubborn gap in the spectrum has been closed, but it is hardly practical. There are better ways of generating the waves of light and heat.

Work on the millimeter-wave generator was financed by the Office of Naval Research, and the Navy has hopes of using the tiny waves for short-range signaling. They fade out quickly in air, so there would be no chance that the enemy might pick them up at a distance. But Dr. Motz is more interested in the scientific uses of his waves. They oscillate so rapidly that they may be able to "see" into atoms, revealing properties that scientists can only guess at now.



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# EDUCATION

## The Unorthodox Way

The raw new suburb of Linda Mar nestles in the Pedro Valley, 15 miles south of San Francisco, hard by the Pacific shore. So far, only 900 of the development's planned 3,500 homes (\$9,500-\$11,500) have been built and occupied, but bulldozers are hard at work gouging out lots on the hillsides, and scores of concrete foundations dot the valley floor. Despite its unfinished state, the whole community was hustling and bustling one foggy morning last week. Like millions of other youngsters across the nation, the 350 children of Linda Mar were trudging off to the first day of school.

**Joint Enterprise.** Linda Mar's is no ordinary public school. Five weeks ago, it was no more than another valley lot. Now

schools. Funds were short; conventional new public schools would take months, perhaps years, to finance and build.

**Regulation Start.** Well aware that a bad school situation makes a real-estate developer no friends, Builder Oddstad made a radical suggestion: he would make a temporary school out of tract houses, lease the school to the district until the red tape of establishing a regular school could be untangled. Then the school could be reconverted into its component houses and sold. When Architect Victor Abrahamson showed them the plans for Oddstad's project, the local school board quickly gave him the nod. A San Francisco bank lent the money, and Oddstad's construction crews rushed the school to completion.

On opening day last week, stocky Builder Oddstad watched the children



Jon Brenneis—Live

OPENING DAY AT ODDSTAD SCHOOL  
Under the breezeway, dreams and tears.

the Oddstad School stood ready for its pupils: an odd combination of eleven standard one-story houses linked by a breezeway, with interiors converted into light, airy classrooms, the kitchen in one serving as a teachers' lunchroom. Last week there was work yet to be done; carpenters were still nailing on roof shingles; there was no electricity; the kindergarten's blocks had not arrived. But months ahead of schedule, Linda Mar's children had their own school—thanks to the joint enterprise of a builder, an architect and a school board.

When veteran Suburb Builder Andres F. Oddstad Jr., boss of "Homes by Sterling," broke ground for Linda Mar, the already overburdened local (Laguna Salada) school district found itself facing a 50% increase in enrollment. Required for the new pupils: additional school buses (cost: \$60,000) and double or triple classroom shifts in the district's three

streaming into his school with obvious delight. "This is the thing to do," said he. "It's up to builders to take the initiative." Near by, under the school's breezeway, Mrs. Robert Blomberg finally broke away from her weeping five-year-old daughter Kathlene. Said Mrs. Blomberg: "She's been dreaming of nothing but school for weeks. Now all she can say is, 'I want to go home.'" An hour later, tears dry, Kathlene was happily drawing her first picture in kindergarten. An unorthodox school was off to a regulation start.

## Citizens (White), Unite!

In Jackson, Miss. the state legislature assembled in special session last week to circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court ban on segregated public schools. Governor Hugh White's formal call had listed the most important item of business: the long-proposed constitutional amendment to preserve Mississippi's "separate but



## Game

In a game of charades, an ambitious friend of ours tried to act out "Lord Calvert costs a little more and tastes a little better because it's Custom Distilled." Did fine, too, up to the tenth word.

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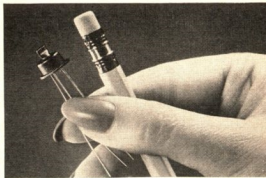
One out of every five people working at General Electric owes his job to products G. E. didn't make before 1945.

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Actually, we believe there will be more. Many exciting possibilities are predictable as we learn how to make full use of atomic energy. Another important new development will be electronic machinery which will make work easier, production swifter — and create more jobs. New uses for gas turbines promise improved air, rail and ship transportation, and better power plants for industry. Research will make home appliances even more helpful.

All these fields — and many others — are so promising that we expect to produce more in the next ten years than in all the previous 75 years of our existence. As we see it, in a free economy, America's industrial progress is not only continuing, it's rapidly accelerating.

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equal" public-school facilities for 225,000 Negro and 239,000 white children.

The amendment would permit the legislature to 1) abolish all public schools "as a last resort" by two-thirds vote; 2) allow individual localities to abolish public schools as they choose; 3) sell, lease or rent school property to private individuals, then pay each "educable" child's tuition to what would then be private, segregated schools.

Despite the prospect of losing sorely needed federal subsidies (for free school lunches, vocational courses), the Mississippi house of representatives nevertheless passed the amendment on three successive days as required by state law. Final vote: 105-14. The state senate prepared to follow suit; already the measure had been endorsed by 33 of 49 senators. On Dec. 21 the amendment will be submitted to the state's voters in a special election.

In urging passage of the amendment, Governor Hugh White blamed the "crisis" in part on Mississippi's Negro leaders, who are reluctant to approve continued segregation. But he insisted that "there is no intention to 'defy' the Supreme Court; we are simply exercising the same legal right to resist this most unfortunate decision that the [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People] exercised in contesting the [pro-segregation] court decisions of over a half century. . . . We shall now resist . . . by every legal means at our command."

Elsewhere in Mississippi, resistance to desegregation was taking on an extra-legal hue. Throughout the state, white businessmen and farmers have begun to organize local "Citizens' Councils" to prevent Negro children from entering white schools, "by legal means if possible." Negro leaders are quietly urged not to challenge the status quo; otherwise, as one councillor put it: "The good feeling and harmony that have been building here for many years could all be wiped away."

The "C.C." has used no high-pressure tactics, but economic and political retaliation for non-cooperation is in the offing. White politicians who seem to favor desegregation may be cautioned by special committees; blocs of white voters will be organized against the stubborn. To date, the Citizens' Councils have exerted no concerted effort; they have no statewide organization, no overall policy. At one small-town Rotary meeting Citizens' Councillors present were asked for a show of hands. More than two-thirds of the Rotarians admitted membership in the C.C. Said William J. Caraway, mayor of upstate Leland (pop. 5,000): "We are trying a peaceful and intelligent approach to a very difficult problem. We aren't Ku Kluxers, but if we fail, a Klan-type group will surely follow . . ."

Outside Mississippi, local school officials and pressure groups tried, with varying success, to implement or resist the Supreme Court decision against segregation. Items:

☐ In Washington, U.S. District Court Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut turned down



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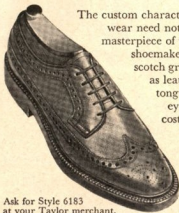
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# Anchor Fence

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the white Federation of Citizens Associations plea for an order restraining local school desegregation already well underway. Said the court: "You are asking us to stop the wheels when the Supreme Court could have but did not."

¶ Only at Army-supervised schools at Ft. Meyer and Ft. Belvoir did Negro children crack Virginia's ban on public-school desegregation. Roman Catholic parochial schools in the state accepted about 100 Negro pupils without incident.

¶ In Four States, W.Va., mothers about 60 white pupils at the Annabel grade school kept their children home in protest against the admission of 13 Negroes, said they would demand the dismissal of Principal Lloyd Securo.

¶ In Hutchins, Texas, four Negro pupils unsuccessfully tried to register at the "white" Linfield elementary school. The school learned the state would maintain a ban on desegregation for at least another year.

¶ In Nashville, Tenn., the desegregation effort took a reverse twist. Three children of white professors at Fisk University were refused admission to the Pearl elementary school (for Negroes). A Negro city councilman, Alexander Looby, promptly announced that he would file suit to compel the school board to admit them.

## Report Card

¶ Worried that their alma mater's name suffered by comparison with those of other privately endowed Ivy League colleges (e.g., Yale, Harvard, Princeton), the University of Pennsylvania's *Gazette* began polling alumni to find out whether it was time for a change. Biggest complainants in other states believe Pennsylvania is a state institution, do not consider attending it, "consequently any prestige that might accrue to our alumni as graduates of a private institution is lost."

¶ The Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic announced the appointment of a new consultant: Elmer Davis, 64, best-selling author (*But We Were Born Free*), veteran radio newscaster, wartime chief of the Office of War Information.

¶ In Washington, the Internal Revenue Service awarded Teacher Anna Steen, 44, a rare commendation for her "outstanding contribution toward the successful administration of the federal tax laws." At local Banner Junior High School, Teacher Steen, showing her ninth-grade pupils how to deal with tax forms, went after Internal Revenue teaching aids, soon sold the tax collectors on a large-scale program of teaching tax know-how to schoolchildren across the nation. Result: more than 2,000 schools used the service's materials in tax lessons last year; this year, 7,000 more schools will follow suit, save the Treasury millions in future errors. Cost (last year) to the U.S.: \$30,000.

¶ The nation's first commercially sponsored educational TV series starts over Washington's station WNBW this week. Some 35,000 pupils in 121 schools will watch daily 15-minute programs, e.g., science, languages, world news. The two days-a-week sponsor: Perpetual Builders Association. The weekly bill: \$425.



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## THE DC-6A

The introduction of the DC-6A, largest, fastest cargo plane in operation today, enables American Airlines to offer customers next-morning delivery on east to west coast shipments. American, both pioneer and pace setter in the air freight field, has 3 DC-6A and 9 DC-4 Airfreighters at the service of shippers throughout the country.



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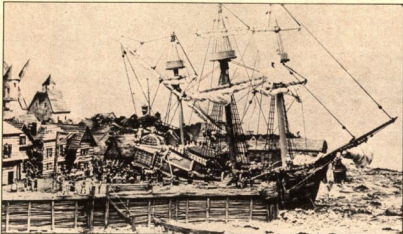
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## RELIGION

### Words & Works

¶ Packed so tightly that they were unable to kneel, an estimated 150,000 worshippers jammed Chicago's Soldier Field for a Marian Year Mass celebrated by Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Chicago. Another 100,000, unable to find even standing room, gathered outside to hear the service through loudspeakers. On the stubs of the tickets were spaces for Roman Catholics to note Marian devotions they attended or performed. The archdiocese will collect the stubs, make a summary of the devotions, and send it to Pope Pius XII as a Marian Year "spiritual bouquet."

¶ In response to "the resurgence of religious feeling and practice in America today," the Ideal Toy Co. is putting on



Courtesy Harry Levine

ARRIVAL OF THE "ST. CHARLES" IN NEW AMSTERDAM  
To bigotry, no sanction; to persecution, no assistance.

sale a knee-jointed doll that can be made to "kneel in a praying position."

¶ Religious and economic booms in the postwar U.S. have brought no material gain to clergymen, the National Council of the Churches of Christ reports. Congregational ministers now average \$3,313 a year (up from \$1,769 in 1939) and United Presbyterian ministers \$3,709 (up from \$1,979). Allowing for inflation, says the council, the raises leave the ministers a few dollars a month behind where they were in 1939.

¶ Philippine Protestants from 27 churches assembled in Manila's Luneta Park to join in a prayer for world peace and for the success of the eight-nation conference on Southeast Asian defense (see FOREIGN NEWS). Right after the Protestants marched out of the park, some 10,000 Roman Catholics marched in to pray for the very same things.

¶ Harvard University will have a new chief preacher when the fall term begins: British-born Dr. George Arthur Buttrick, 62, ex-president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ and pastor since 1927 of Manhattan's 3,000-member Madison

Avenue Presbyterian Church. As chairman of the Board of Preachers, Buttrick will conduct services in the Memorial Church in Harvard Yard; as Plummer professor of Christian morals, he will teach the New Testament to undergraduates, will also teach in Harvard Divinity School.

### Under the Fig Tree

When the Portuguese conquered the Dutch colony of Recife on the coast of Brazil in 1654, they gave the Jewish settlers the same terms as the Protestant Dutch: accept the Roman Catholic faith or get out. Some of the Recife Jews who chose to get out were (according to one account) captured by pirates on the high seas, then rescued by the French privateer *St. Charles*. In September 1654, the *St.*

*Charles* landed its 23 Jewish passengers—men, women and children—at the nearest Dutch port, New Amsterdam (pop. 800). They were the first Jewish settlers in what is now U.S. territory.

This week Jewish congregations all over the nation held special services to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the landing at New Amsterdam. The ceremonies began a scheduled nine-month round of tercentenary observances with the theme: "Man's Opportunities and Responsibilities under Freedom." At the Manhattan synagogue of Shearith Israel (Remnant of Israel), the congregation founded by the settlers of 1654, the Rev. Dr. Louis C. Gerstein intoned the tercentenary prayer: "Lord our God . . . deep gratitude wells up in our hearts as we remember that 300 years ago Thou didst guide a little band of Israel's children to these shores . . ."

The 23 refugees from Brazil got a cold

¶ The tercentenary has already produced two readable histories of U.S. Jewry: Oscar Handlin's *Adventure in Freedom* (McGraw-Hill; \$3.75) and Rufus Lears's *The Jews in America* (World; \$6).

## START the school year RIGHT

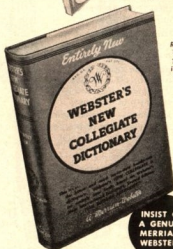
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reception at the hands of New Amsterdam's peg-legged Governor Peter Stuyvesant, a cast-iron Calvinist who considered Judaism "an abominable religion." He wrote to the directors of the West India Company in Amsterdam, suggesting that Jews be banned. The company instructed the governor to let the Jews stay on the understanding that "the poor among them shall not become a burden to the Company or community, but be supported by their own nation."

**A Letter from Newport.** In the English colonies along the American coast, Jewish immigrants found a freedom beyond anything they had known in Europe. On paper the colonies severely restricted religious freedom, but the restrictions were seldom enforced against Jews. In 17th century Maryland, a stiff-necked Jewish physician named Jacob Lombruso was tried for blasphemy (he had publicly denied the divinity of Christ), but, though he was plainly guilty under the law, the court set the case aside. Lombruso continued to live and prosper in Maryland.

In 1790, after the Revolution had swept away even the paper disabilities of religious minorities, Moses Seixas wrote to President Washington on behalf of the Jews of Newport, R.I. to tell him how thankful they were to be living under "a government which to bigotry gives no sanction, to persecution no assistance." Wrote Washington in reply: "It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. [In this nation] everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid."

**Revolutions & Pogroms.** Before 1848, there were only about 20,000 Jews in a U.S. population of more than 20 million. Most of the pre-1848 settlers were Sephardic Jews, whose ancestors had lived in Spain or Portugal. In the two decades after Europe's revolutionary tremors of 1848, more than 200,000 European Jews, most of them German-speaking, migrated to the U.S. Their Americanization was rapid and thorough, gave rise to a Reform Judaism that outspokenly rejected the traditional idea of Jewish nationhood.

In the 1880s a series of bloody pogroms in the Russia of Czar Alexander III set off another great wave of Jewish immigration—2,000,000 came to the U.S. between 1881 and 1914, mostly from Russia and Poland. These Eastern Jews brought with them orthodoxy, Zionism, the Yiddish language and a tighter grip on their Jewish traditions than the Germans had shown.

Today nearly half the world's Jews live in the U.S., more than 5,000,000. New York City has more Jewish inhabitants (2,250,000) than Israel, more than any other city in history. Tercentenary orators and writers happily bat up statistics, e.g., as a group the Jews supply twice their proportionate share of the nation's college students and only half their share of the jailbirds. But, beyond anything that statistics could express, the Jews' life under America's sheltering trees was a new

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experience after their long wanderings. Writes Historian Oscar Handlin: "Looking backward from 1954, the three hundred years of Jewish life in the U.S. seem an adventure in freedom."

### Diamonds on the Left

Compared to Prophet Jones himself, his custom-built beige Cadillac seemed drab and commonplace. Detroit's James F. Jones, Dominion Ruler of the Church of the Universal Triumph, the Dominion of God, Inc., was wearing a \$235 light brown suit, yellow checked vest, yellow shoes, red socks and red tie. Even more arresting were his gold-handled cane, the topaz earring on his left ear, the diamond, ruby and topaz rings on his left hand, the diamond and topaz bracelets and heavy gold chain on his left wrist. Prophet Jones always wears his jewelry on the left. He explains that God always approaches him



Helgo Kohl

PROPHET JONES IN MANHATTAN  
God approaches from the right.

from the right, so he likes to keep that flank unencumbered.

In his \$100-a-day suite in the Waldorf-Astoria, the Prophet told newsmen why he had come to New York:

☞ "God told me to tell you He is sending His Son back to earth . . . He has already arrived. He is on American soil."

☞ "God also told me there is going to be a great exposure of a large Communist spy ring here in this city."

The Prophet added that men would "stop dying" in the year 2000.

It was not only to bring these messages that the Prophet had journeyed to New York, along with four valets, four bodyguards, three secretaries, cook, dietitian, housekeeper, hairdresser, three musicians and 60 singers. He had also hired Manhattan's Carnegie Hall for an evening service. Admission: \$2 and up.



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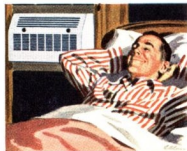
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## Kaiser Aluminum

## SPORT

### Water Baby

Shortly after 11 o'clock one night last week, two women and a 16-year-old girl slipped from a Youngstown, N.Y. dock into the black waters of Lake Ontario. Their mission: to swim the 32 miles across the chill, changeable lake, a feat no man or woman had ever done.

Most interest centered on San Diego's Florence Chadwick, 35, an old pro at distance swimming. The big Canadian National Exhibition had advanced her \$2,500 for expenses and contracted to pay her \$7,500 more if she reached its Toronto

fought against 6-ft. waves, with the distant Toronto skyline now tantalizingly in sight. Her coach scribbled words of encouragement on a blackboard. "You quit and fail all kids," he wrote once.

By 5 p.m. Marilyn was barely moving. Once she stopped, dipped under water three times, but kept going. By 8 p.m. the broad waterfront ahead of Marilyn was jammed with some 250,000 cheering people. To roars that she could not hear and salvos of rockets that she could not see, Marilyn touched the sea wall after nearly 21 hours in the water.

She was richer by some \$50,000 in cash



MARILYN BELL IN LAKE ONTARIO

Associated Press

On the blackboard, an encouraging message.

exposition grounds. At the last minute, two Canadians decided to join her. One was Mrs. Winnie Roach Leuszler, 28, the only Canadian woman to conquer the English Channel. The other: blonde, freckle-faced Marilyn Bell, 16, a 110-lb. Toronto high-school girl whose only claim to swimming fame was that she had been the first woman to finish in a marathon swim in Atlantic City in July. Neither Winnie nor Marilyn stood to get \$10,000—or even \$1—from the C.N.E.

An hour after the start, Winnie turned back, having lost her escort boat in the darkness. Through the long night, Florence and little Marilyn churned along, against choppy waves. The youngster was frightened. Once an eel fastened onto her leg, but she kicked it off. By morning, Marilyn was weary, and badly in need of a mental lift. Then she heard that the great Florence Chadwick had given up, sickened by oil slicks and rough water. Marilyn plowed on. Winds blew her off course, but she fought back.

Radio stations began broadcasting bulletins on Marilyn's progress; newspapers published extras. The C.N.E. management, in some embarrassment, hastily announced that it would pay a full \$10,000 to Marilyn if she finished. Other gifts poured in.

Out on the lake, the 5 ft. 2 in. swimmer

and gifts such as a fur coat, furniture, vacation trips and a powder blue convertible. And she will probably escape taxes because she swam for "the honor of Canada."

### The New Willie

At midseason Willie Mays and his home-run bat were the hottest pair in the National League. Swinging with the delight of a schoolboy and the skill of an old pro, the loose, limber centerfielder of the New York Giants had clouted 30 homers to threaten Babe Ruth's all-time record of 60 in one season (1927).

Riding on Willie's power, the Giants romped to a big lead over the second-place Dodgers. Then Willie stopped swinging for the long ball ("I strike out too much when I swing hard"), settled instead for singles and doubles. Still, the Giants stayed in first place.

Since July 10, Willie has hit only nine homers, but his batting average has climbed steadily from .328 to .342, placing him second behind Dodger Duke Snider (.348). More important, Willie has batted in 105 runs and scored 106—more than any other Giant. In centerfield, he still makes the acrobatic catches and long pegs that save ball games.

This week Willie and the Giants looked over their shoulder and saw a stranger

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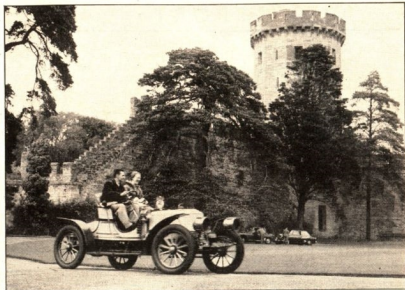
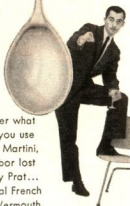


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Keystone Press Agency

TUSEK'S STEAMER PASSING WARWICK CASTLE  
A gentleman's speedy roadster finally obliged.

scrambling for second place: the Milwaukee Braves. Two months ago the Braves had been out of sight, 15 games back. Then, winning three out of every four games, they leapfrogged over the aging Dodgers and drew a bead on the Giants. The Braves have a tight infield, good pitching, and a magician of their own—former Giant Bobby Thomson, who hit baseball's most famed home run: a ninth-inning playoff blast against the Dodgers to win the 1951 pennant for New York. At week's end, facing a crucial three-game series with the Giants, the Braves faltered, stood a formidable  $4\frac{1}{2}$  games off the pace.

But the Braves were ready. By spoon-feeding his puny pitching staff, Manager Leo Durocher had saved his two aces: southpaw Johnny Antonelli, 24, who has won 20 games, nearly a quarter of all Giant victories, and creaking Sal Maglie, 37, who has won 13 big ones. What is more, the Giants still have Willie Mays.

## The Great Steamer

The moment it landed in Liverpool, Paul J. Tusek's 1906-model Stanley Steamer turned the first Anglo-American Vintage Car Rally into a private competition with calamity. Like most antique cars, the "Stanley Gentlemen's Speedy Roadster" showed some stubborn and unpredictable quirks. Its temperamental burners, which require a mixture of kerosene and gasoline, could not stomach the English brands. Its pilot light went out, steam pressure dropped, and the boiler filled with the fumes of unburned fuel. Tusek (an ex-paratrooper) tried to light things up again, but touched off an explosion that flashed flames all over the car and started the boiler's seams.

After that, there was always the problem of water. Steaming north toward the starting point at Edinburgh, Tusek had to stop every 30 miles to fill his tank at service stations where hoses have not re-

placed the watering can. By the time he got to Edinburgh he was known as "the man who starts his car with a match and uses a gallon of water a mile."

**Paleolithic & Neolithic.** As the British Vintage Sports Car Club and the British Travel Association had planned it, last week's rally was to be a leisurely tour. Ten oldtimers from each country—five paleolithic cars (1904 to 1914) and five neolithic cars (1920 to 1930)—would take the Great North Road south through Alnwick and Newcastle, Durham and Darlington. Along the way they would stop for special competition (i.e., parking, hill climbs, obstacle runs), they would be docked for passing check points early or late, and there would be a *Concours d'Élégance* (beauty contest).

Such veterans as a 1906 Model K Ford, a 1923 Kissel and a 1925 Alvis made each lap with ease. As far as the spectators were concerned, they were merely pace setters. The crowd was all with Tusek and his scorched, drum-nosed Steamer. Desperately, he got up at dawn each day to tinker with new fuel mixtures. Somehow he managed to keep up with the pack.

Near Cambridge, Tusek won points by proving that his versatile Steamer (a Stanley Steamer once held a speed record of 127.66 m.p.h.) could travel slowest in the "high gear" contest (0:38.6 for 50 yards). Roadside enthusiasts waited hours in all weather to see him pass. "Do you think it's going to explode now?" hopeful youngsters asked their parents. Cyclists and motorists followed Tusek for miles to see if the Steamer would oblige.

**Bright & Brassy.** Within sight of Chichester, the Steamer quit for good. Tusek could not work up a head of steam. Polite Britons changed the rules, allowed

◊ Something of a misnomer, since the Stanley has no transmission. Its engine is geared directly to the rear axle.



## *Ever see a Sousa march played?*

No, you may say, but you've *heard* one, hundreds of times. And it probably never occurred to you that music on records or radio has to *look* well if it is to *sound* well.

The two men shown above are watching an oscilloscope in our high fidelity laboratory. You may think of this instrument as used mainly with scientific experiments on radio, radar or electrical currents. Actually, these technicians' interest in the wiggling lines on that screen has direct influence on the quality of music that you hear in your living room.

You see, modern recordings capture and impress on the surface of a disk practically *all* the music that an artist created. Many record-players, however, reproduce as little as one-half of it.

When the equipment *is* capable of re-creating the full range of sound necessary for life-like reality, it is said to be "high fidelity."

Stromberg-Carlson's radio tuners, record turntables, amplifiers and speakers are made to reproduce every tone from the lowest boom of a bass drum to the highest trill of a piccolo. We use oscilloscopes, which show visually whether the equipment is hitting all the highs and lows as it should. We use many other devices, including endless patience. It makes our high fidelity products somewhat higher priced than some other brands—but it also makes true music-lovers completely happy.

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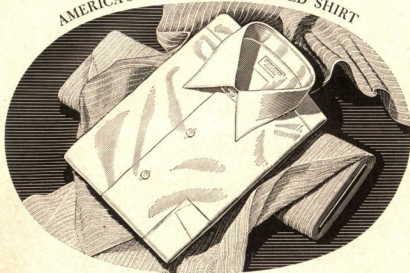


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their opponents to enter a substitute: a bright, brassy 1914 Stutz. Still, the British won almost every event. Even in the *Concours d'Elegance*, judges looked past the sharp and shiny American paint jobs that dazzled the crowds, lifted hoods, examined brake linings, and awarded the beauty prize to the British. Final score Britain, 8,376; U.S., 7,001.

**Pop's Game**

Records of the class of 1894 at Cornell University list Glenn Scooby Warner as a law student. But as a law student, husky, alert Glenn Warner chafed at the legal-



COACH WARNER

He understood about love.

isms of case books and lectures. So Warner went elsewhere for his mental workouts. In that era of knock-'em-down, drag-'em-out play, the burly (215 lbs.) undergraduate set out to prove to Cornell and the world that brains mean as much as brawn in winning football games.

Older than most of his classmates, Glenn Warner was naturally nicknamed "Pop." He had never played football before, and he developed a beginner's taste for trick plays. Soon after graduation he deserted the law and turned to coaching. Football was never the same.

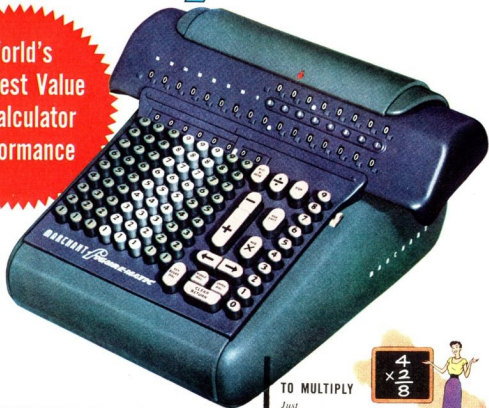
**The Hidden Ball.** In 1899 Pop was hired as a combination athletic director, coach, trainer and father confessor for the incomparable athletes of the Government school for Indians at Carlisle, Pa. Eligibility rules were simple: students had to be Indians. Practice schedules were remarkably uncluttered by classes.

In those days Pop had a hard time outguessing his own team. The Indians hated to play in the rain, but on fine fall days they could do anything. They made up plays to suit their fancy. Against Army in 1912, Jim Thorpe, the unstoppable Sac and Fox, scored 27 points\* all by

\* And continually outsmarted a promising cadet halfback named Ike Eisenhower.

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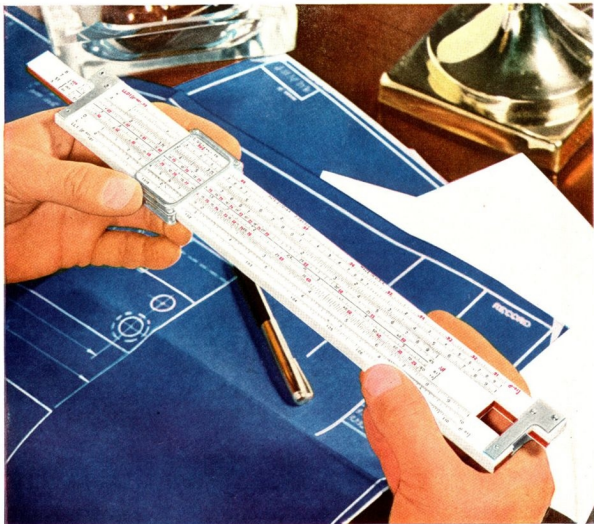
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dent at the outset, may jeopardize a career. Far better to seek the economy of true value, a slide rule that will serve the student correctly now and dependably through the years of the future. Far better to get the quality that will prove a daily and hourly inspiration, and by its own example arouse a love for similar fine craftsmanship in the student, a possession he will be proud of, leading to work he will be proud of, culminating in a success that *all* can be proud of. There can be no substitute for quality, no substitute for Dietzgen,

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himself. Once, back in kick formation, he laughingly told the referee: "They think I'm gonna kick, but I ain't." He didn't; he charged 80 yards for a touchdown.

Pop's own skulduggery included outfitting his men with leather elbow guards which looked so much like a football that defensive tacklers went wild trying to find the ball carrier. Harvard Coach Percy Haughton put an end to that by threatening to paint the ball red, white and blue. But the Indians had an unending supply of good-natured guile. Once before, Quarterback Frank Mount Pleasant had waited patiently for the right opportunity, shoved the ball under Teammate Charlie Dillon's jersey, and almost beat Harvard with a hidden-ball touchdown.

**Pretty Pass.** Pop was famous for far more than trickery. All over the country other coaches taught their teams the Warner unbalanced line and the fast-breaking Warner single wingback formation. Pop went right on building winning teams. He went back to Cornell for a few years, later to Pitt, where he had four unbeaten seasons in a row. In the mid-'20s he moved to Stanford, developed such All-America stars as jolting Fullback Ernie Nevers and End Ted Shipkey. Pop continued to try new tactics. In the Rose Bowl in 1925, his team showed a flashy double wingback formation against Knute Rockne's Four Horsemen of Notre Dame. Stanford lost, 27-0, but the double wingback became part of American football.

Pop Warner once explained that Ernie Nevers was a greater player than Thorpe because Nevers never stopped trying—rain or shine. Pop probably meant what he said, but he loved Thorpe because the old Indian shared his own uncomplicated love for football. Until the day he died, in Palo Alto last week, at 83, Pop never forgot Thorpe's excuse for failing to break up an opponent's pass: "It looked so pretty." Pop understood.

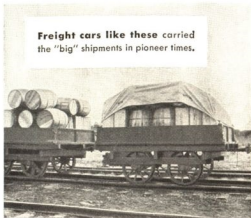
## Scoreboard

¶ At Doncaster, England, Kentucky-bred Never Say Die romped to a twelve-length victory in the 178th renewal of the St. Leger Stakes and ran off with \$37,721 for his American owner, 78-year-old Financier Robert Sterling Clark. Blinking happily through tears, Clark hugged his three-year-old chestnut colt, first American-bred and American-owned horse since 1881 to win both the Epsom Derby (TIME, June 14) and the St. Leger.

¶ At New Orleans, Gene Valet III, 19, and improving with age, calmly sailed his 19-foot Lightning sloop to two firsts and three seconds in eight races, defeated Long Island's William S. Cox, 503 to 453, to take the Mallory Cup and the North American Sailing championship for the second year running (TIME, Oct. 5).

¶ At Philadelphia, robust Robin Roberts, 27, pitched the feeble Phillies to an 11th-inning 5-4 victory over the New York Giants, winning his 20th game of the year, became the first National League to turn the trick for five consecutive seasons since the Giants' Carl Hubbell, the "Old Meal Ticket" of the '30s.

## Railroads have always delivered the goods



Freight cars like these carried the "big" shipments in pioneer times.

## ...AND THEY'RE DOING THE JOB BETTER ALL THE TIME

From earliest days the railroads have handled the big, tough jobs. As America pushed back its frontiers, the railroads were there. They moved crops to market, hauled more and more raw materials to more and more manufacturing centers, carried an ever-widening range of finished products to more and more consumers. They helped the nation grow and thrive—and, today, they furnish the low-cost, efficient, all-round transportation without which you could not live as you do.

This has been achieved by the railroads—in the best American tradition—by their

own efforts and with their own money. Just since World War II, they have spent more than 9 billion dollars for new locomotives and cars, for new signals and better terminals, for all manner of improvements in plant and facilities.

It is this kind of investment—and the faith in the future from which it springs—that enables the railroads to keep abreast of their job of hauling more goods more miles than all other forms of transportation put together, and to do it at a lower average charge than any other form of general transportation.

Spanning three modern flat cars, this 340,000-pound oil tank traveled 1,000 miles from the manufacturing plant to the refinery site.



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# THE THEATER

## Coming Attractions

Broadway wisecracks are fond of saying that "the theater is dying." This week, however, as Broadway's marquees light up to welcome the new season, the projected shows—about 85 at last count—are certain to include a good number that will bring out crowds and rake in money. At worst, the list shows a varied group with better than 50-50 chances. Items:

*Dear Charles* (by Marc-Gilbert Sauvageon and Frederick Jackson, adapted by Alan Melville), starring Tallulah Bankhead, a "comedy which proves conclusively that good manners are good morals," opens in mid-September. A British play imported by Producers Richard Aldrich and Richard Myers, the show tried out with some success on the straw-hat circuits this summer.

*On Your Toes* (Richard Rodgers-George Abbott), a revival of the 1936 musicomedy, opens in October with Vera Zorina, Bobby Van, Elaine Stritch; choreography by George Balanchine.

*Peter Pan* (J.M. Barrie; music & lyrics by Mark Charlop, Carolyn Leigh, Nancy Hamilton, Morgan Lewis, Betty Comden and Adolph Green), which played this summer in San Francisco with Mary Martin, opens on Broadway Oct. 30, with Dancer-Choreographer Jerome (*On the Town*) Robbins directing.

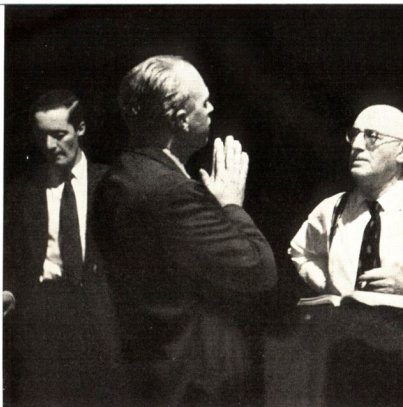
*Quadrille* (Noel Coward), a play about a businessman and a marchioness, opened in London two years ago, stars Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, begins on Broadway Nov. 3.

*Fanny* (Marcel Pagnol's plays *Marius*, *Fanny* and *Cesar*, adapted as a musical by S.N. Behrman, Josh Logan and Harold J. Rome) stars Ezio Pinza and Walter Slezak, opens Nov. 4 under Logan's direction.

*Silk Stockings* (musical adaptation of *Ninotchka* by George S. Kaufman, Leueen MacGrath, Cole Porter), with Don Ameche and Hildegarde Neff.

*The Dark Is Light Enough* (Christopher Fry), a verse play that takes place during the Austrian-Hungarian war of 1848, is now playing in London, will star Katharine Cornell.

Along with such notable starters, ticket buyers will have a choice of a second group of possible hits: *All Summer Long*, by Robert (*Tea and Sympathy*) Anderson, with John Kerr; Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, with Mendelssohn's music and Moira Shearer's dancing; Graham Greene's *The Living Room*; *Lunatics and Lovers*, a satire on sex plays, by Sidney (*Dead End*) Kingsley; *Portrait of a Lady*, an adaptation of the Henry James novel, with Jennifer Jones; Truman Capote's musical, *The House of Flowers*, with Pearl Bailey; Sam & Bella Spewack's new comedy, *Festival*, starring Vanessa Brown; G.B. Shaw's *Saint Joan*, with Jean Arthur; *Sayonara: A Japanese Romance*, a musical adaptation of James A. Michener's novel by Josh Logan, Paul Osborn and Irving Berlin.



Zian Author

## FANNY

Broadway's triple threat, Producer-Director-Author Josh Logan, flanked by assistants, turns actor for emphasis in discussing role with Co-Author S.N. Behrman.



George Karger—Pix

## SILK STOCKINGS

Don Ameche and Hildegarde Neff, in their first big Broadway show, run through a tune with Composer Cole Porter. *Stockings*, Porter's 25th musical, will be staged by Co-Author George S. Kaufman.



Sam Falk—New York Times



#### DEAR CHARLES

Tallulah Bankhead plays an unmarried French novelist, the mother of three children (by three fathers). The offspring, from left: Larry Robinson, Tom Raynor and Grace Raynor. Seated next to mother Bankhead is family friend, played by Fred Keating.

Cecil Beaton



Jack Bires

#### PETER PAN

Mary Martin (as Peter) listens to "Be Our Father Now," sung by Joseph Stafford (as Michael Darling) and two of the "Lost Boys." Heller Halliday, Mary's 13-year-old daughter, plays Liza.

#### QUADRILLE

Lynn Fontanne, a loveless marchioness, and Alfred Lunt, an admiring Kansas rail king, plot to slip away from their married partners during a brief encounter on French Riviera.

## New Glass

On the clustered islets of Murano, a short gondola ride from Venice, master glassblowers have huffed and puffed since the 13th century, producing some of the world's finest glass. For centuries, Murano glassmakers isolated themselves from alien ideas, but lately the masters have been experimenting with a new form—a collaboration between glassblowers and great modern painters.

Last week in an exhibit on the Lido, Venetians and visitors got a chance to inspect 213 of the Murano masters' fragile new pieces, designed by 64 artists of ten nations. Among the glass doves, sea monsters and slender figurines was evidence that some painters had found the medi-



PICASSO & MURANO VASE  
What a sweat.

um too unfamiliar and inflexible. French Architect-Painter Le Corbusier had ignored the fragility of glass and wrought a massive form which he called *Architectural Harmony*. France's Georges Braque's facial silhouettes on a blue salad bowl were clumsy. But the U.S.'s Alexander Calder's finely drawn glass wire twisted into a bird form intriguingly suggested a pigeon in a jato take-off. Pablo Picasso's heavy-handed vase embossed with a red-and-black cartoon face (*Barlecco*) was good fun. And Italy's Renato Guttuso, who designed a pitcher shaped like the face of a snarling, shark-toothed buffoon, happily wedded design and medium.

Painters and glassblowers had worked side by side at the furnaces. Brittle creations sometimes exploded on cooling, requiring tedious remakes. Old Master Aldo Bon blew steadily for three hours on Picasso's *Barlecco*. Exhausted in the end, he gasped: "What a sweat! Even for Picasso I would not do another like this!"

*A new field of art experience, vaster than any so far known (and standing in the same relation to the art museums as does . . . hearing a phonograph record to a concert addition), is now, thanks to reproduction, being opened up. And this new domain . . . is for the first time the common heritage of all mankind.*

THOSE words, by Critic André Malraux, pinpoint one of the most important happenings in art history. Burgeoning now, it has been preparing for 500 years. Art reproduction dates back to the woodblock illustrations of the 15th century. In the 16th, the great Raphael was so impressed by the possibilities of copper engraving that he issued some prints from his own designs. By the end of the 19th, Currier & Ives had flooded the U.S. with a choice of 7,500 hand-colored lithographs ("Juvenile, Domestic, Love Scenes, Kittens and Puppies, Ladies Heads, Catholic Religious, Patriotic, Landscapes, Vessels, Comic, School Rewards . . . and Miscellaneous in great variety").

Today, thanks to photographic copying methods, customers can choose from reproductions of an estimated 20,000 pictures by close to a thousand artists, with prices varying from 50¢ to \$50.

**How to Pick Them.** Nine out of ten people who buy reproductions may know or care little about art. They may be housewives in search of a sunset to hang over a mauve sofa and a painted bouquet to match the floral drapes in the guest room, or decorators trying to bring dreadful cheer to thousands of bare hotel rooms. Stacks of floral pieces, faithful dogs, pink-coated huntsmen, summer landscapes and angelic children are certainly a "common heritage," but not the one Malraux talks about.

While most reproductions on the market are indeed junk, excellent reproductions of splendid pictures are also available. Even among reproductions of good art, there are great differences in quality. Technically, there is no sure way to tell a good from a bad reproduction. The four chief methods of art reproduction all have advantages and disadvantages, depend ultimately on the eye, hands and consciences of the craftsmen who use them. The techniques are:

❑ **Letterpress**, which requires four printings—red, yellow, blue, black—on coated paper, permits vast quantity.

❑ **Offset lithography**, which prints from a rubber blanket on uncoated paper, is best for pictures originally painted on highly absorbent grounds, such as watercolors.

❑ **Collotype**, which requires no screen to produce half tones, shows no dots under a magnifying glass, is excellent for reproducing subtle gradations of light and color, and best for editions under 2,000.

❑ **Silk Screen**, a hand stencil process using thick, opaque inks, a limited-edition medium, often expensive, which can reproduce heavily textured oils either very well or atrociously, depending on the craftsman.

The most expensive reproductions of each type might be presumed to be the best, but this is an unsafe criterion, for the reproduction business is odd and unregulated: markups may be as high as 30 times the production cost. The best test of a reproduction's faithfulness, next to comparing it with the original, is simply to look at it for a long time. If after a while it seems to go flat, to offer nothing more to the probing eye, then the reproduction is not first-class.

**The Bestsellers.** Of the serious paintings in reproduction, those by Van Gogh, Renoir, Cézanne and Degas have long been the bestsellers. Van Gogh's popularity is based on relatively few pictures—the more decorative and least emotional of his canvases, *His View at La Crau*, also known as *Vegetable Garden (opposite)*, is a consistent favorite, and calm as Cream of Wheat. Edging the leaders in popularity are Picasso and Cubist Georges Braque. The still lifes which Braque specializes in are nothing if not decorative, and their complexity helps offset the chill nakedness of many modern interiors.

Beneath this artistic upper crust, there is a varied commercial stew. Among the most popular types: 1) *The Parisienne*, a snub-nosed, black-eyed girl in a flowery hat, derived from Renoir, but produced with the most success by a commercial artist named Huldah; 2) *The Dancer*, in a ballet skirt and a misty setting, inspired by Degas and churned out commercially by one Friedl Pal, among others; 3) *The Paris Street*, in cool colors with sharp edges, originated by Utrillo, but perpetuated by a more sober and less talented host of hacks; 4) the dashing watercolor of a horse race at Longchamp or a Riviera regatta, which Raoul Dufy invented and his younger brother Jean imitates in quantity.

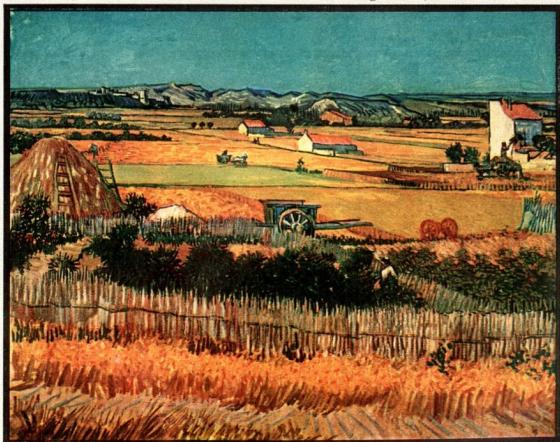
Non-commercial painters welcome reproduction of their work, since it widens their fame, but they generally miss out on royalties (in the U.S., an artist must specifically reserve copyright on what he sells; otherwise he loses it). Reproductions have increased the nation's appetite for art, but they may also diminish people's longing to own originals.

As National Gallery Curator John Walker has pointed out, those who assume "that anything printed in color is an accurate copy" are apt to be sadly misled about the very nature of painting. But laymen and scholars alike, who study what originals they can as well as reproductions, and who recognize reproductions simply as useful approximations of the original paintings, can gain from them a breadth of art knowledge and understanding never before possible.

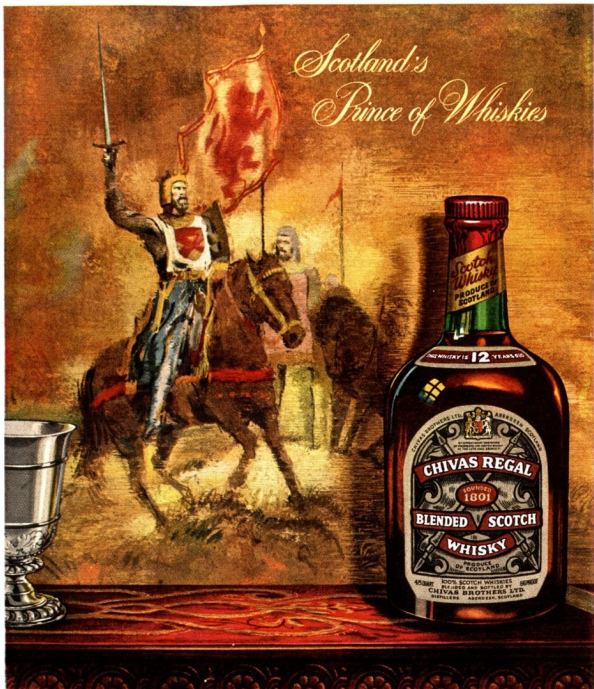


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Vincent Van Gogh's VIEW AT LA CRAU







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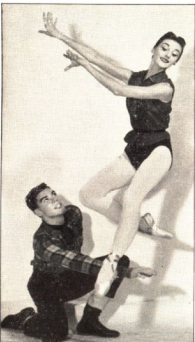
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## MUSIC

### Ballet Hit

One morning last summer, George Balanchine, the New York City Ballet's brilliant choreographer, called up an arranger named Hershy Kay. Balanchine had just returned from Wyoming and was delighted by the lovely scenery, the pretty songs, the appealing cowboy costumes. Balanchine wanted Kay to write the music for a new western ballet. "Just write something," said Balanchine airily, "and we'll work from there."

Philadelphia-born Arranger Kay offered some samples. Balanchine decided the first one sounded too much like Aaron Copland



Rodford Bascome

D'AMBOISE & LECLERCQ

Waggish hips and corn-fed impudence.

("If I'd wanted Copland, I would have asked him to write it"). The second was too complicated. But the third, consisting of simple tunes with skeletal, guitarlike accompaniments, rang the bell. Composer Kay scoured source books for western tunes, came up with twelve of them, from *Old Taylor*, *Rye Whisky* and *Lolly-Too-Doo* to *Red River Valley* (which he used as a unifying theme). Balanchine took the piano sketch to his rehearsal hall and roughed in dance movements with his company. When Balanchine & Co. got back from a successful West Coast tour last month, the score was ready. Last week in Manhattan, the New York City Ballet presented its premiere under the title *Western Symphony*.

It was a daring event because 1) the company was too broke to have costumes made or scenery painted and had to go on with the girls wearing rehearsal tights and

street sweaters and the men in dungarees; and 2) dance Americana had been done to death by Agnes de Mille (*Rodeo*), Martha Graham (*Appalachian Spring*), Eugene Loring (*Billy the Kid*), etc. Nevertheless, the new ballet survived handsomely. While Kay's orchestration produced some remarkable grunts and twangs, Balanchine's dancers were on their toes most of the time, doing high kicks and hoedowns evoking rather than describing romance and square dance on the frontier. Sometimes the ballerinas took off their fancy airs; pretty Diana Adams walked flat-footed, in an impudent, corn-fed way; dramatic Tanaquil LeClercq snapped her hips waggishly; Janet Reed took a running header across the stage onto her partner's arms.

*Western Symphony* ended in a whirling romp for the whole cast. The four movements lasted 27 minutes and used practically every dancer in the troupe, but the audience whooped for more until the house lights went up. At week's end the New York City Ballet scheduled five more performances of its new hit.

### Along the Rue Bechet

At Paris' Olympia music hall, vaudeville was in full flower. There were acrobats, unicyclists, a juggler, Mexican guitarists. But the attraction that filled the 2,000-seat house last week was strictly jazz, in the venerable person of Sidney Bechet, 57, Paris' resident jazz professor and one of the city's most famed citizens.

Backstage on opening night, Sidney's white-thatched head was bent over in pain. "I can't go on," he moaned. "It's my stomach. Get a doctor." "But you're on in ten minutes," pleaded the manager. "I'll never make it," cried Sidney. Then the manager noticed a poster, understood the source of the jazzman's distress: Bechet's name was printed in small type, way down on the list of performers. Quickly he explained that it was all a mistake, and promised to get Sidney better billing. Bechet brightened. "Will I get a private dressing room, too?" "Absolutely!" agreed the manager hurriedly. "Filled with flowers."

Five minutes later, Sidney Bechet (rhymes with say-hey) was onstage, looking the man of distinction in his pin-stripe suit and flashing diamond ring. He pointed the business end of his straight soprano saxophone at the rafters and let its penetrating tone wail out. With the unsophisticated heat of the born Dixielander and the heart-rending inflections of one who has known the blues, Bechet played favorite tunes, e.g., *Sunny Side of the Street*, *My Man*, *Big Chief*. The crowd roared approval and the critics agreed. "His accents . . . touched me deeply by their simple humanity, as if they came from the entrails," wrote one. "Brutal joy," added another.

**The Real Money.** U.S. jazzmen, and particularly Negro jazzmen, continue to find steady success in Paris cellars and

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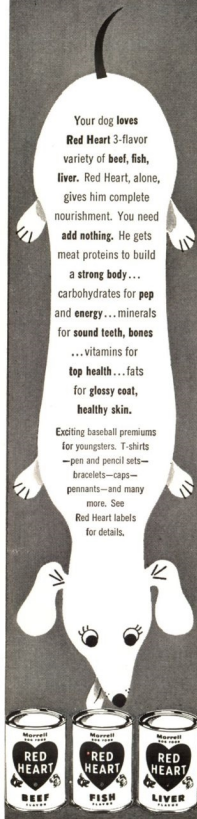
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SIDNEY BECHET  
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bars. The famed Hot Club of Paris has its headquarters in a Pigalle courtyard with four walkways named Rue Armstrong, Rue Ellington, Rue Gillespie and, of course, Rue Bechet. Sidney, who set out on jazz street at ten playing the clarinet—one of the gayer New Orleans brothers, came to be regarded as one of the best jazzmen in the U.S., but never managed to make a steady living at it. Once he ran a pants-pressing establishment in Harlem and only made money after hours. "We done a helluva lot of pressing in the mornings," he recalls. In 1949 he settled down in Paris. Ordinarily, he may be heard in a Left Bank *bolite* called Club du Vieux Colombier, where beer comes high (\$2 a bottle) and the inevitable French jitterbug couples in turtle-neck sweaters make dancing perilous. Sidney's real money rolls in from other sources: concerts and recordings.

He may play as many as 100 concerts a year throughout Europe. Last winter he toured through France's eastern section, stopped in Geneva for a month's dance-hall engagement, passed on to Turin, Brussels and The Netherlands.

**Like a Gypsy.** Records are expensive in France, but some of Bechet's are top sellers at about 30,000-100,000 copies each. Among his titles: *As-Tu le Cafard?* (Have You Got the Blues?) and *Mets ton Vieux Bonnet Gris* (Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet).

For Sidney this means an estimated \$40,000 a year, a little estate outside Paris, where he fishes in his private lake, and a specially built (\$8,570), emerald-green Salmson coupé, which he likes to try out at 100 miles an hour. For the French it means that Sidney is American jazz in the flesh. Explained one French jazz buff: "A lot of jazz musicians are known to the French, but it's Sidney who's known to the average person. He plays jazz like a gypsy."

## Conductor to Watch

Good job opportunities in the await young conductors with some special qualifications. Among the qualifications: showmanship, an ability to interpret other men's compositions without being either pedantic or too free with scores, and a knack for charming ladies in symphony societies. With old maestros as Arturo Toscanini, Bruno Walter, 78, and Pierre Monteux, 79, no longer accepting permanent jobs, U.S. orchestra managements are keeping their eyes open for new talent. One of the most promising new conductors to watch within their gaze is balding George Szell, 41, a peppery-tempered Hungarian who is now beating a lively path through the Western Hemisphere.

**Heady Beethoven.** Last fall, virtuoso Conductor Solti electrified San Francisco operagoers ("Taut, brilliant, masterful," wrote the *San Francisco Chronicle's* Clifford Anderson). This summer he led the Chicago Symphony in its 100th week at Ravinia Park, last year got rave notices and audiences for appearances at the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra at the Hollywood Bowl. Last week he whipped the Mexican National Symphony Orchestra through a brilliant concert at Mexico City's Palace of Fine Arts.

Solti's podium technique reflects a high-voltage personality. Somewhat in the manner of Leonard Bernstein, he directs the music, stamping until little swirls of dust rise around his ankles, slicing the air with his baton, jabbing an accusing finger at a dilatory player, then relaxing utterly with his arms dangling, letting the music play itself. Unlike Monteux, Solti never inspires his men to play out of pure affection for him; unlike Toscanini, he does not terrify them into giving the performance of their lives. But Solti's athletic, enterprising method, which sometimes starts



Murray Garrett—Graphic Photo  
GEORGE SZELL

A job for the dilatory.

## THEY HAVEN'T SCRATCHED THE SURFACE !


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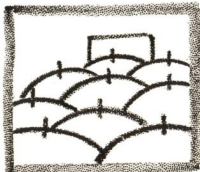
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## TIME

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unprepared listeners, usually manages to sweep the orchestra along.

In Mexico, Solti teased the crowd with Stravinsky's triple-sec *Symphony in Three Movements* before solacing it with a heady version of Beethoven's *Fifth*. He made the orchestra play with superb power and authority, was cheered back for six bows.

**Growing Tradition.** For Conductor Solti, this kind of success is nothing new. He started accompanying his sister at her singing before he was ten, got high marks for his piano and composition studies (with Hungarian Composers Bela Bartok, Ernest von Dohnanyi and Zoltan Kodaly), began coaching Budapest opera stars at

the age of 18. High point of his apprenticeship came when, at 24, he was appointed an assistant conductor to Arturo Toscanini at the Salzburg Festival. He still recalls one concert when he was waiting to play the glockenspiel under the Maestro's baton. "Never in my life such nervousness," says Solti. "Never."

Solti spent the war in Switzerland, earning his keep as a pianist. For the last two years, he has been musical director of the excellent Frankfurt Opera. Solti is sure he will eventually settle with a U.S. orchestra. Says he: "This is the country of the future. It has a growing music tradition. I like something that is growing."

## MILESTONES

**Married.** Ensign William P. Hobby Jr., U.S.N.R., 22, son of Texas' ex-Governor William Hobby and Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; and Diana Stallings, 23, daughter of Playwright Laurence (*What Price Glory*) Stallings; in Blanche, N.C.

**Married.** Dr. Peter Lindstrom, 47, Pittsburgh brain surgeon and first husband of Cinematress Ingrid Bergman; and Dr. Agnes J. Rovnanek, 26, Czech-born pediatrician; in Pittsburgh.

**Died.** Robert J. Minshall, 56, onetime Boeing Aircraft Co. vice president, principal designer of World War II's famed B-17 Flying Fortress and winner in 1940 of the Musick Memorial Trophy for his pioneering work on transoceanic clippers; of a cerebral hemorrhage; in Shaker Heights, Ohio.

**Died.** Harry Conway ("Bud") Fisher, 69, creator of the comic strip *Mutt and Jeff*; of cancer; in Manhattan. Starting in 1907 with a sports-page cartoon about a pitless horse-race tipster named Augustus Mutt, Fisher added runty, harebrained Jeff four months later, made a merry fortune (at his peak in the '20s he earned \$300,000 a year) whirling them around on a ceaseless merry-go-round of fights, skulduggeries and amiable confusion.

**Died.** Chauncey McCormick, 69, millionaire grandson of William S. McCormick, one of the founders of the McCormick Reaper Co., and cousin of Publisher Robert R. McCormick (the *Chicago Tribune*); since 1944 president of the influential Art Institute of Chicago; of a heart ailment; in Bar Harbor, Me.

**Died.** André Derain, 74, one of the leading French painters of the 20th century; of injuries suffered when he was struck by an automobile; in Garches, France. A member, with Rouault and Matisse, of the uninhibited Fauvist movement in Paris at the turn of the century, tall, simplicity-loving artist Derain ("The great danger for art lies in an excess of culture") later dabbled with cubism, finally turned to a personalized

style of calm, uncluttered elegance that put him among the world's most respected painters.

**Died.** Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, U.S.N. ret., 76, twice (1934-36, 1939-42) president of the Naval War College; organizer in 1941 of the \$100 million Newport Naval Base; of leukemia; in Newport, R.I.

**Died.** Mrs. Evangeline Lodge Land, 78, schoolteacher mother of Charles A. Lindbergh, widow of one-time (1907-17) Minnesota Congressman Charles Augustus Lindbergh; after long illness; in Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.

**Died.** James A. (for Aloysius) Johnston, 79, longtime (1934-48) warden of Alcatraz prison; of a liver infection; in San Francisco. Scholarly Penologist Johnston tamed riotous San Quentin during his 1913-25 tenure, had to abandon "re-constructive" penology when he took over in 1934 as first warden of Alcatraz, which had been deliberately established as a fortress to hold the meanest mobsters in gaudium (Al Capone, "Machine Gun" Kelly).

**Died.** Glenn Scobey ("Pop") Warner, 83, one of the two most powerful forces in American football history (the other: Notre Dame's Knute Rockne), originator of the unbalanced line, the single wing, the double wing in his 45 years of coaching at Iowa State, Georgia, Carlisle, Pittsburgh, Cornell, Stanford, Temple (see SPORT).

**Died.** Curtis Dwight Wilbur, 87, one-time (1924-29) Secretary of the Navy; of a circulatory ailment; in Palo Alto, Calif. Chief Justice of the California supreme court when Calvin Coolidge appointed him to the Cabinet in the nasty wake of the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills oil-reserve scandals, Jurist Wilbur was one of the first to warn against Japanese and Communist imperialism, tried without success to push a \$725 million naval-expansion program through the disarmament-and-economy-minded Coolidge Congress.

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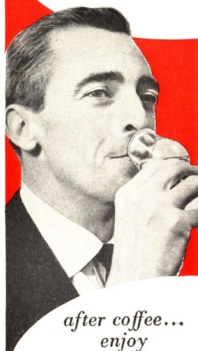
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## News from Salk

In Rome University's Orthopedic Clinic, 1,133 polio experts from 49 nations gathered last week, but the vital question—how good is the Salk vaccine?—was not even on the agenda. Although masses of statistics and case reports on the vaccine trials (TIME, March 29) are piling up, no conclusive answer can be culled from them until next year. Meanwhile, Dr. Jonas E. Salk reported to his colleagues in Rome, he has already gathered new data that will dictate changes in any future attack on polio with a vaccine similar to his.

It may be necessary to pick different strains of virus to represent the three main polio types because some highly infectious strains are less potent than

reached an early peak at the end of August. The last three weeks for which full U.S. figures were available showed 2,206 cases, then 2,210 and a drop to 2,105. Total cases for the calendar year so far: 19,215, as against 20,325 in 1953, and 27,209 in 1952.

## Wanted: Mothering

For most people, the very word "hospital" has emotionally disturbing overtones, and by the time they are admitted as patients they have symptoms that have nothing to do with their medical or surgical problems. So writes Psychologist Ernest Dichter in *The Modern Hospital*. His main conclusions after a nationwide survey:

"The mature adult, finding himself in a situation and environment totally differ-



By permission Saturday Evening Post copyright 1953, Curtis Publishing Co.  
"NURSE!"

seemingly milder strains when it comes to stimulating the production of protective antibodies. Also, individuals differ in their antibody response to vaccination, depending on whether they have had some previous natural immunity to one type of polio virus.

Most significant were Dr. Salk's new views on how many vaccine shots should be given, and at what intervals. This year's big field trials comprised three shots within a total of five weeks. But, said Dr. Salk, his latest research has made it clear that in man the best interval is more than five weeks—just how long Salk cannot yet say. After this period is determined, he hopes to be able to confer life-long immunity against polio with only two inoculations.

The cautious U.S. Public Health Service allowed itself a well-qualified prediction: the 1954 polio season should decline in severity from now on, as it apparently

ent from . . . normal life, becomes uncomfortable and therefore insecure. His personality changes, and he becomes a child, emotionally . . . [This] shows up in the patient's constant complaints about food, bills, routine, boredom, personnel—that is in the general patient irritability."

Hospitals which try to change their routines get nowhere. The complaints go on, says Dichter: it is not really bad coffee or the early awakening that bothers the patient but a basic emotional need for being mothered. However, this must be done with the greatest care: even when an adult is behaving most like a child, he resents any apparent slight to his "mature individuality." He seems to feel: "Care for me. But also respect me."

Warns Psychologist Dichter: the hospital patient's typical emotional crisis affects not only his recovery, but "such decidedly practical matters as the rate of payment of bills [or] the success of fundraising drives."

## Omentum for the Heart

For a painful condition caused by an inadequate flow of blood to the heart, some patients can be helped enormously by operations in which their arteries are revamped to send more blood to the heart muscle (TIME, June 28, 1948). But many victims have such enlarged and feeble ("failing") hearts that they cannot withstand the drastic operation, so doctors can only send them home to drag out a few months of painful invalidism.

One such case seemed to be Horace Watkins, 52, an Ontario electrical inspector. When he entered Montreal's Jewish General Hospital, he could walk only six steps before pain and exhaustion stopped him. But Dr. Arthur Vineberg had been operating on animals, testing his own refinements of a basic technique suggested by British Surgeon Laurence O'Shaughnessy (who was killed at Dunkirk). Dr. Vineberg opened Watkins' chest, cut into the heart sac and removed part of its innermost layer, the epicardium. This exposed the enlarged left ventricle. From the abdominal cavity he pulled up a flap of the omentum, a layer of fatty tissue which has a generous blood supply, and attached it so that the omentum's blood would nourish the left ventricle.

Watkins sat up in bed that night and went home a few days later. That was in July. Taking things easy at home, he now finds he can get around without trouble, can even climb stairs. Cardiac surgeons will watch Watkins' progress when he goes back to work in a couple of weeks to see whether the omentum can give fresh momentum to failing hearts such as his.

## Psychological First Aid

People in a disaster may escape bodily injury, but they often need psychological first aid. To help physicians and civil-defense workers give the right kind of such aid in emergencies from railroad wrecks to atom-bomb attacks, the American Psychiatric Association has put out a pamphlet of do's and don'ts.

Disaster reactions may range from short-lived disturbances, e.g., heavy sweating, trembling or nausea, to numbness and depression or overactivity, marked by joking, fast talk, an abundance of useless suggestions and activities. Occasionally, there may be physical reactions such as severe vomiting or hysterical paralysis, as well as blind panic, which is uncommon but dangerous because it is contagious. For all cases, several basic rules of mental first aid apply:

¶ "Do not blame or ridicule a person for feeling as he does. Your job is to help him cope with his feelings—not to tell him how he should feel."

¶ "Letting a casualty know that you want to understand how he feels can be the first step toward helping him. This may be done with a few words or even a simple gesture. Do not overwhelm him with pity."

¶ Genuinely panic-stricken disaster victims who cannot be brought around quickly should be segregated to prevent

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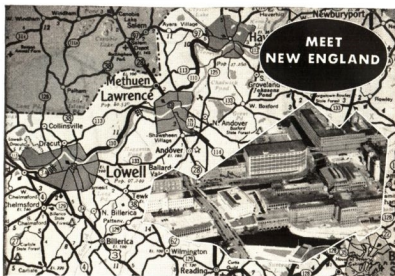


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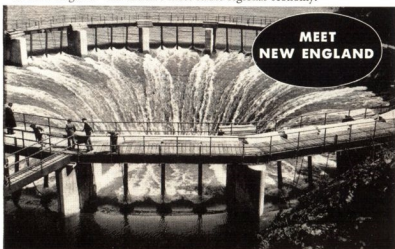
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**WHERE "DIVERSIFY" IS AN OLD PASSWORD.** The New England area was among the first to realize that industrial diversification held the key to economic stability. Fortunately for the area, its skilled labor and research facilities attracted not only diversified but growth industries. Plastics and metalworking, for example, created 19,000 new jobs in New England last year. Typical case history is Lowell, Mass. (above). This one-time textile center now has 77 diversified trades, still wants more. Large labor pool at Lowell and the rest of Merrimack Valley is a great asset in drawing newcomers to New England—the nation's most stable regional economy.



**GLORY HOLES AND ISOTOPES.** Above is New England Electric System's "Glory Hole" on the Deerfield River—a unique answer to water overflow whereby surplus is dropped 180 feet and tunneled to the river bed below. These days, New England Electric System is busier than ever keeping ahead of the region it serves. What with New England's wealth in research, the area naturally is deep in atomic energy work. New England Electric System, for example, since 1952 has been associated with a group of utility and industrial companies working under an agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission to advance commercial atomic power.

New England's industry has the New Look. Let us help you in your plans to locate here. Facts on available plants and development potential in thriving New England communities are confidentially yours. Write New England Electric System, Room T, 441 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass.



New England's largest electric system — serving 2,300,000 people in 232 New England communities—and over 3800 industrial and manufacturing firms.

general panic, even if this means using two or three workers in good condition to isolate one frantic victim.

¶ "Restraint should be firm but not brutal or punitive. The widespread belief that a casualty in panic can be jolted out of his confusion by slapping him in the face or dousing him with cold water . . . is unsound."

¶ "Do not administer sedatives . . . except as a last resort . . . The psychological casualty does not think clearly, [and sedatives] will . . . add to his confusion."

## Capsules

¶ A "record ratio" of one doctor for every 730 inhabitants of the U.S. was claimed by the A.M.A. as a bumper crop of 6,861 medical-school graduates raised the total of physicians to 220,100. But fewer than half of these were in private general practice, and the number of patients for each full-time G.P. is 1,968—virtually unchanged since 1950.

¶ Lung cancer, usually rated as hard to diagnose until it is far advanced, may be detectable in its earliest stages, suggested Radiologist Leo G. Rigler of the University of Minnesota. Rereading of chest X rays taken as long as nine years before the patients were found to have lung cancer revealed abnormal shadows and marks. Dr. Rigler believes that these were danger signals, not recognized in time.

¶ Baltimore's Tower Club, for tall men (6 ft. 2 in. or more) and women (5 ft. 10 in. and up), donated two beds, 7 ft. 7 in. long, to Union Memorial Hospital. The club's organizer, Jerry Geller, had suffered from having his 7 ft. 2 in. frame folded into a standard 6 ft. 6 in. bed.

Findings reported to the American Physiological Society, meeting at Madison, Wis.:

¶ Thin men fight off cold by shivering, while their chubby brothers relax behind insulating layers of fat, said two Army researchers. Dr. Farrington Daniels Jr. and Paul Baker. Volunteer subjects, wearing nothing but shorts, sat in a 60° room for two hours. The fat men kept their internal body temperatures normal, although their skin temperatures dropped. The thin men maintained higher skin readings, partly by drawing on the body's internal heat supply, partly by shivering more. The shivering was accompanied by increased oxygen consumption, as the thin men burned more food to keep warm.

¶ Brain surgery can now be performed with greater precision, using ultrasonic vibrations (a million cycles per second, or 50 times faster than the highest audible note) instead of the neurosurgeon's knife. University of Illinois researchers have focused the beam down to one-twentieth of an inch in diameter—the thickness of a pencil lead.

¶ Except in the first days of hot weather, most people get enough salt in normally seasoned food, reported Indiana University's Professor Sid Robinson. After that, only those doing hard labor in extreme heat should take extra salt. For others, it puts too heavy a burden on the kidneys and sweat glands.

# New



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# Opportunities For Industry

For ideas that may  
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Improve products

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Increase sales

Study the following five pages



Improved  
Fabrics



Building  
Sales



Expanding  
Markets



Simplified  
Production

# Improved Fabrics "Vaccinated" cotton dyes deeper, becomes rot and mildew proof



**REACTING COTTON**—staple, yarns or fabrics—with acrylonitrile causes an amazing transformation. The cellulose becomes "immunized" against rot, mildew and deterioration by heat. New properties develop. Cotton yarn or cloth, for example, dyes more easily to deeper shades with less dye. Fabrics retain two to four times more original strength when heated as high as 320°. Yarns have more stretch! Acrylonitrile treatment promises longer-lasting cotton tire cord, conveyor belts, cable wrapping; rot-proof tents, tarpaulin, irrigation dams; cotton sacks that won't "rot out" when stored in damp, humid places.



**MORE COLOR** is "picked up" by treated yarns and fabrics, even though equal amounts of dye are used. Economical!



**LONGER LIFE** for ironing-board covers, shirts, dresses and many types of industrial fabrics is achieved with heat-resistant treated cotton.



**MORE STRETCH** before breaking is an added property of treated cotton. Aids in the weaving, construction and snug fit of cotton slip covers.

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**SALES REPORTED DOUBLED** when buyers see products attractively displayed in clear plastic containers molded of Lustrex. This 16-oz. container "sells" for you in self-service markets. Makes colorful fruit-filled ice cream, fruit jelly or salads appetizing and appealing. Other products—from hosiery to hardware—get a sales lift and added protection when packaged in plastics. Check the sales boost by a test merchandising with a plastic package.



**APPETITE APPEAL** sells more food products, gives gourmet foods a real premium look when they are packed and displayed in containers molded of Lustrex. In 4-oz. and smaller sizes, cost is actually less than any other containers.



**PLASTIC STOCK BOXES**, that pro-rate mold costs, may be ordered from custom molders in 257 styles, sizes and shapes. Write for special "Stock Box Catalog."



**NEW DRIPLESS MEAT TRAYS**—thin-walled, flexible, strong, non-absorbent, disposable or reusable—are now available, molded of Lustrex Hi-Test 88. Investigate!

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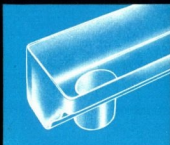


## Expanding Markets

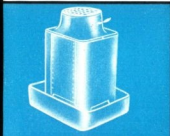
## Reinforced plastics open new markets for new products



**FIBROUS GLASS**, laminated with polyester resins, is creating entirely new industries. Using corrugated sheet, for example, awning makers are developing large markets for translucent awnings. Lumber companies find ready sales for pre-cut "packaged" patios. Experienced custom molders now sub-contract for products or product parts that range from automobile bodies to lightweight bathtubs. Write Monsanto for names of resin suppliers and custom molders.



**GUTTERING** and downspouts—lightweight, non-rusting reinforced plastic—will soon be offered by alert manufacturers.



**WATER-COOLING TOWERS** for home air conditioning can be easily assembled with six reinforced plastic parts made from three simple molds.

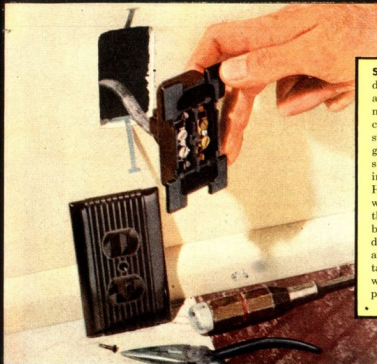


**ONE-PIECE MOLDED TANKS** of glass reinforced plastic are lightweight, rust proof, dent proof, heat resistant. Pressure tanks are available in shapes shown, in varying sizes and dimensions ranging up to 6 feet in diameter.

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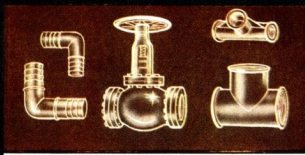


Metal bucket after 1 year's use



Molded bucket after 1 year's use

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(Ask for individual copies for other executives; list their names and titles.)



SERVING INDUSTRY...  
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# RADIO & TELEVISION

## The Week in Review

This was the week NBC unlimbered its big guns to recapture network dominance from rival CBS. With an expensive (\$35,000 a week) film series called *Medic*, and with the first of its \$300,000 "spectaculars," the network hopes to convince viewers that they should twirl their dials NBCward. What viewers got in the spectacular line was a musical comedy, *Satins and Spurs*, starring tireless Betty Hutton in her first TV appearance, and produced by Max Liebman, who won his spurs over the five-year run of NBC's *Your Show of Shows*.

**Big & Tunesful.** Both *Medic* and *Satins and Spurs* (telectest in color) proved first-rate. The spectacular (a word detested by



BETTY HUTTON

In and out of love and back again.

everyone at NBC, except the publicity department and President Pat Weaver) was big and tunesful. The book (by William Friedberg and Producer Liebman) contained the usual musical-comedy untwisted: Betty Hutton was cast as an unwashed cowgirl who comes to Manhattan, falls in love with a LIFE photographer, falls out of love, falls back in love again. But it was a fine vehicle for the Hutton bounce and enabled her to do her brash singing and dancing against a background of Broadway, a fashion show and an intimate nightclub. Betty got excellent support from a pair of cowpokes (Josh Wheeler and Guy Raymond), from Kevin McCarthy as the hero, and from a new French singer, Genevieve. The music, written especially for TV by Jay Livingston and Ray Evans (*Buttons and Bows*), was astonishingly good. Both *Satins and Spurs* and *You're So Right* for Me may be sounding from radio and jukeboxes for some time to come. Betty Hutton's most

infectious number was a novelty called *Wildcat Smathers* that featured a rodeo dance on a trampoline-like bedstead in her dressing room.

**Courage & Despair.** *Medic* (Mon. 9 p.m., NBC-TV), the second big NBC threat of the week, also wore the unmistakable mark of the professional. Created and written by James Moser (who learned how on *Dragnet*), the filmed show is one which NBC hopes will put a big dent in the top rating of CBS's *I Love Lucy*. *Medic* may well do the job.

The opening show was starkly simple in plot: after seven years of marriage, a woman finally becomes pregnant only to learn that she must die of leukemia, perhaps even before the baby is born. Bluntly featured Richard Boone carried authority as the doctor who fights to keep the mother alive until childbirth, and the delivery-room scenes were as sensational and convincing as anything yet seen on TV. Beverly Garland heartbreakingly suggested the courage and despair of the doomed wife, while Lee Marvin did remarkably well with the necessarily skimped role of the husband.

The saving of the child became almost unbearably moving as doctors and nurses tried one expedient after another to get it breathing; with each failure, tempers became realistically short, and men seemed helpless before the mystery of birth. The musical background, supplied by Victor Young, was a triumph of unobtrusive mood setting. *Medic* has the endorsement of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, and most of the film was shot in the rooms and corridors of the County Hospital. The only noticeable divergence from truth came at the show's end, when a nurse asked the doctor: "Shall I tell the husband his wife died?" Replied the doctor: "No—tell him his baby lived." Some physicians may protest that an obstetrician would never delegate that job to a nurse, but the incident did supply an effective upbeat ending to *Medic*.

Other new shows:

**It's a Great Life** (Tues. 10:30 p.m., NBC-TV) will do just about anything for a laugh, from dressing oldtime Cinemactor James (*A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*) Dunn up as Santa Claus to using a venerable bedroom-and-bath skit that has already been seen on CBS-TV in last year's *Meet Mr. McNutley*. Starring William Bishop and Michael O'Shea as a pair of Korean war buddies who have moved to Los Angeles for jobs, the show is produced by writers Ray Singer and Dick Chevillat at the Hal Roach studio. Bishop plays the handsome leading man, and O'Shea is cast as the dumb, good-natured, wolf-calling sidekick that Hollywood has decreed as standard equipment for every U.S. soldier-hero.

**Dear Phoebe** (Fri. 9:30 p.m., NBC-TV) has Peter Lawford pretending to be the editor of an advice-to-the-lovelorn column. Most viewers can take it from there, as the expected foils march onstage



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in the expected order. There is the fiery girl reporter (Marcia Henderson), who "meets cute" with Lawford as both try to enter the same swinging door; the hard-boiled, conscienceless managing editor (Charles Lane); the brash but dumb copy boy (Joe Corey). Faced with all these predictable characters and situations, Lawford still manages to infuse some wit and awareness into the stereotyped proceedings. But what little advantage he gains is lost when Lawford and the tough city editor sit down at program's end to rhapsodize about the glories of Sponsor Campbell's soup.

**They Stand Accused** (Thurs. 8 p.m., Du Mont) had an earlier four-year run on TV, which ended in 1952. It has begun again where it left off with the same hesitant direction, the overacting by bit-players (one blonde actress all but snapped her gum at the defense attorney), and the startled looks of other actors who unexpectedly find themselves on camera. The hour-long show attempts to simulate the drama of the courtroom, using real lawyers from the Illinois bar and having twelve members of the studio audience serve as jury. Sometimes the cases are interesting in themselves, and occasionally the lawyers achieve trenchant cross-examination. Mostly, though, the show is swamped in ineptitude.

## Program Preview

For the week starting Thursday, Sept. 16. Times are E.D.T., subject to change.

### TELEVISION

**You Bet Your Life** (Thurs. 8 p.m., NBC). Groucho Marx in the first of the new season's series.

**Four Star Playhouse** (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., CBS). Lilli Palmer in *Lady of the Orchids*.

**College Football** (Sat. 4:30 p.m., ABC). California v. Oklahoma.

**Meet the Press** (Sun. 6 p.m., NBC). Guest: Atomic Energy Commissioner Lewis Strauss.

**Philco TV Playhouse** (Sun. 9 p.m., NBC). Eva Marie Saint in *Middle of the Night*.

**Robert Montgomery Presents** (Mon. 9:30 p.m., NBC). *Diary* by Robert E. Sherwood, with Janice Rule.

**Studio One** (Mon. 10 p.m., CBS). *Twelve Angry Men*, a jury-room drama with Robert Cummings, Franchot Tone, John Beal, Paul Hartman, Edward Arnold, Walter Abel.

### RADIO

**Stars in Action** (Fri. 8 p.m., NBC). With Lena Horne, Alfred Drake.

**Amos 'n' Andy Music Hall** (Mon.-Fri. 9:30 p.m., CBS).

**Football Roundup** (Sat. 2:30 p.m., CBS). Three hours of college scores and highlights.

**World Music Festivals** (Sun. 2:35 p.m., CBS). Richard Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos*, from Salzburg.

**Sunday with Garroway** (Sun. 8 p.m., NBC). Two hours of top entertainment, with Gina Lollobrigida, Director Joe Mankiewicz, Pianist Alec Templeton.

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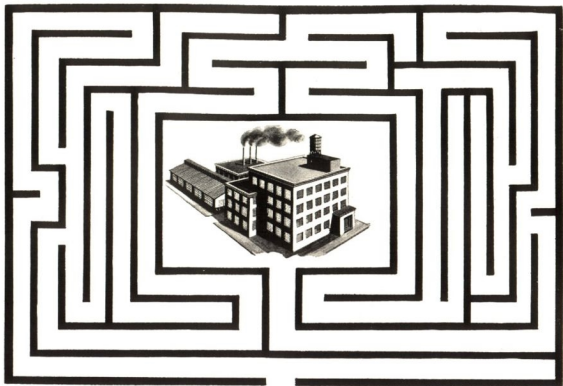
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# BUSINESS

## STATE OF BUSINESS

### Further Expansion

A standard business barometer is the amount businessmen are willing to spend on expansion. Last week two Government agencies issued figures indicating that businessmen's spending—and confidence—remain high. For 1954, said the Commerce Department and the SEC, businessmen plan to spend \$26.7 billion on their plants and new equipment. While the figure is 6% below the 1953 outlay, and slightly below what businessmen expected to spend six months ago, it will still be the second largest capital outlay in history.

Among large corporations, no decline in spending is expected for 1954. The biggest spenders, according to current expectations, will be the automakers, retooling and expanding for an even tougher sales race ahead. They will spend \$1.5 billion this year, up 30% from 1953. The biggest drop will be registered by railroads, whose earnings have suffered from the decline in freight revenues.

In Montreal last week, members of the American Statistical Association met to size up the economic future. The consensus of the delegates was that a mild business upswing will soon take place. Declared Chief Economist Martin Gainsburgh of the National Industrial Conference Board: "The current plateau in business activity is not the prodrome to stagnation, but rather a promising first act in the American drama of further sustained expansion."

## LABOR

### The New Era: Fewer Strikes

Said Dwight Eisenhower in his first State of the Union message in 1953: "American labor and American business can best resolve their wage problems across the bargaining table. Government should refrain from sitting in with them." Since then, the Republican Administration has faithfully followed a hands-off policy in labor-management relations. How well has the policy worked? From the bargaining tables, picket lines and Government statistics last week came the answer.

**Second Thoughts.** Strikes during 1954's first seven months, the Labor Department reported, were the lowest for any seven-month figure since World War II. There were only 2,050 work stoppages involving 950,000 workers. Actually, the last 18 months have been the quietest on the labor front since war's end. But in the last two months, said the Labor Department cautiously, strikes have been on the increase.

The Eisenhower Administration cannot take full credit for the drop in work stoppages. With a buyers' market back in most industries, and unemployment hovering around 3,250,000—or 5% of the work force—unions now think twice about striking and then usually settle. For example, Jim Carey's C.I.O. International Union of Electrical Workers last week settled with Westinghouse (for an average of 5¢, plus 10¢ in fringes) only three hours before a strike deadline.

**Long & Bitter.** Paradoxically, the Government's hands-off policy, while cutting down on the number of strikes, has tended to make them longer and more bitter. Management, now operating in a friendly political atmosphere—and struggling to keep profits up—can afford to take a tougher line than before.

One case in point is the 13-week strike at Detroit's Square D electrical-equipment plant, where the Communist-led independent United Electrical Workers walked out over a company demand for a no-strike clause in the contract. After weeks of negotiation—and no progress—the company decided to throw its gates open and try to break the strike of its 1,200 employees. By last week 450 workers—more than half of them U.E.W. members—had braved threats and flying fists to go to work, giving rise to scenes reminiscent of the strike-filled '30s (see cut). The company began operating at better than one-quarter capacity. If the strike is successfully broken, it might mark the end of the independent Red-tinged union in Detroit.

Another bitterly contested battle has been the strike of A.F.L. Teamsters and other unions against Pittsburgh department stores (TIME, April 12). Now in its 42nd week, the strike shows no sign of ending. The chief issue is the question whether teamsters should have assistance on their delivery trucks. As a result of the fight, the stores have lost about 30% of their sales.

**Ask 50¢, Take a Dime.** In general, the pattern for wage settlements was set by the steelmakers. The steelworkers asked for a package totaling some 50¢ an hour a worker (TIME, May 31), settled for 9¢ to 12¢ (including 5¢ in wages). Last week smaller steel fabricators were settling along the same lines with the union and in some hardship cases were even getting concessions in their contracts. In Pittsburgh a number of building-trade unions signed new contracts this summer with no raise at all. The C.I.O. United Rubber Workers went after a reported 12½¢ raise this year. They settled with Goodyear after a 53-day strike, and with Firestone after 24 days, for 6½¢, just a little more than the companies offered in the first place. Workers who went on strike last month at Kennecott Copper for 25¢ an hour were settling for a nickel.

In some restricted areas of the economy, workers have actually had to take pay cuts. Most notable were the cuts by Kaiser-Willys and Studebaker (TIME, April 26; Aug. 23), which may soon be followed by downward adjustments in fringe benefits by American Motors. In eastern Pennsylvania's Panther Valley last week, some coal mines closed by Lehigh Navigation Coal earlier this year were getting ready to start production under new operators. The action was made possible by a work-harder, produce-more plan signed by the union.



TROUBLE ON THE SQUARE D PICKET LINE  
For seven months, peace was wonderful.

Associated Press

## TIME CLOCK

The Administration, well-pleased by its hands-off policy, had no plans to change it. Said Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson last week: "Up until very recently, the Government in this country has actually been found at different stages ranged on one side or the other of the contest between employers and employees, at one time suppressing labor organizations, and later throwing its weight on their side to offset the greater economic strength of employers. Now, although the two forces are not in exact balance and never will be, they are near enough to that for the most part to make active Government intervention and interference unnecessary and even harmful . . . The essential role of Government in this new era of labor relations is not control, not interference, but service."

### Bottomless Pit of Benefits?

How much do fringe benefits cost U.S. industry? No one knows exactly. This is the conclusion of Management Consultant Austin Fisher and John F. Chapman, associate editor of the *Harvard Business Review*, after a survey of 400 "hand-picked" companies.

In the current issue of the *Harvard Business Review*, they say that "the average executive has scant knowledge . . . of true present costs . . . rate of growth and . . . trends [of fringe benefits]. Cost-accounting practices, created originally to serve a primarily mercantile business community, simply have not kept pace with the intelligence requirements of today's industrial management."

To businessmen, the very word "fringe", coined during the easy-money, cost-plus days of World War II, is a "semantic blur." To clear up the blur, Fisher and Chapman list 28 fringe payments, which they define as money costs and employment benefits outside direct wage payments for regular hours. These, ranging from such familiar items as pensions to "pamper extras" such as swimming pools (*TIME*, Sept. 13), now cost American business 43¢ to 44¢ extra per productive hour. This adds up to a national total exceeding \$25 billion.

Fisher and Chapman think that another 40¢ an hour will be added to the average wage bill in the next decade—above and beyond any general wage increases—if the fringe benefits (already up 60% since 1948) keep rising at the present rate.

The authors predict that if unions win more fringes and management continues to bestow extras on its own (as it often has), fringes may replace wage boosts: "Both labor and management need to reconsider . . . The American appetite for more security against the risks of life, coupled with the desire for more time off with pay, is virtually a bottomless pit into which the whole economy could fall—at the expense of the wage structure which in the last analysis constitutes the real base of our national standard of living."

**HOUSING SCANDALS** have scared apartment builders away from the Federal Housing Administration. In March, the month before "windfall profits" accusations began, FHA had 7,707 applications for Government-backed apartment construction; in July the number of applications had plummeted to 611.

**DEPARTMENT STORES** are getting ready for a showdown price war with discount houses. In St. Louis the three biggest department stores slashed prices to discount-house levels, but continued such services as free delivery and charge accounts. In Detroit and other cities department stores are also cutting prices to meet the discounters' competition. Predicted the National Retail Dry Goods Association: the price wars will spread.

**A SECRET FLYING MACHINE**, which Britain's Minister of Supply says may be as revolutionary as the jet engine, was successfully tested in England. The device is simply a 10-ft.-by-20-ft. platform, with two Rolls-Royce Nene engines, fuel tanks, and a bucket seat mounted on it. There are no wings, fuselage or rudder. Pilot sits over the engine and flies the platform by directing the jet blasts downward.

**U.S. EXPORTERS** will get help from the Government to lure new accounts. The Export-Import Bank set up a credit plan so that exporters can give foreign customers up to five years to pay for agricultural and industrial capital goods.

**PACKARD** hopes to beat other automakers out with a new torsion-bar-ride-control mechanism, which it believes will give it the easiest riding car in the industry. The torsion-bar mechanism operates by electricity

to cut down side-sway and absorb bumps, will be installed as standard equipment on 1955 high-priced Packard lines.

**COTTON CROP** will be smaller than expected, may force up the price of cotton goods. The Department of Agriculture's September crop report cut the August estimate 7% (to 11,832,000 bales), thereby sent prices of cotton futures edging up.

**CYRUS EATON** is negotiating with Krupp and Germany's other big steel producers to supply them with iron ore from his enormous Ungava Bay deposits near Quebec's northern coast. German technicians have already surveyed the site, are considering supplying mining equipment and building docks at a deep-water harbor less than 20 miles from the ore.

**PRICE FREEZE** on natural gas at the wellhead (*TIME*, July 26) will be reconsidered by the Federal Power Commission. Independent gas producers, brought under FPC's rate-making jurisdiction by a Supreme Court decision, claim that freezing prices without an advance hearing violated their constitutional right to due legal processes.

**NORTH AMERICAN Aviation's** newest Sabre jet, the F-86K, armed with four 20-mm. cannon (instead of the standard rockets) and equipped with a new all-weather fire-control system, will go to NATO air forces.

**FARM SURPLUSES** will soon be cut by the export program passed by Congress. President Eisenhower authorized the Agriculture Department to sell \$700 million of food abroad at cut-rate prices, the Foreign Operations Administration to give away up to \$300 million in surpluses to friendly nations in need.

## BUSINESS ABROAD

### Lesson in Democracy

In the huge red-and-gold concert hall of Paris' Palais de Chaillot last week, the International Cooperative Alliance, central body of the world's cooperative societies, opened its 19th congress. No sooner did the meeting get under way than lean, dark-haired Andrei Timofeev, leader of the 30-member Soviet delegation, jumped to his feet and put in motion a Russian plan aimed at seizing control of the world cooperative organization.

It was well worth seizing. The 50-year-old I.C.A. has 117 million members, more than 12 million in North and South America. Some of its greatest growth took place in postwar periods of inflation and food shortages, when new cooperative societies sprang up all over Europe. The societies have brought in large numbers of farmers and cooperative-minded consumers, just the people the Communists would like to use in their propaganda efforts.

Timofeev's method was simple. He tried to shoehorn the cooperative societies in

Poland, Hungary, Albania and East Germany into the international alliance. The votes of regional cooperatives and Communist collectives (each would get one to ten votes, according to membership) in the satellite countries would be a decisive step toward eventual control of the I.C.A. But leaders of the cooperatives in the West were ready for the assault. To be admitted to I.C.A. membership, a cooperative must follow certain principles laid down by the world organization. One of these is that a cooperative society must determine its own policy rather than have policies dictated by the state—an impossible condition for any Communist organization.

Up spoke Robert Southern, general secretary of the British Cooperative Union. Said he: "What is at stake is the future control of I.C.A., and whether I.C.A. will continue the functions for which it was founded." Then Jerry Voorhis, onetime California Congressman and head of the 35 U.S. delegates at the meeting, pinpointed the issue. Said Voorhis: "The societies applying for membership have



## GOOD MANAGEMENT

### When Is A Company Well Run?

**A**N impressive list of U.S. industries have recently found themselves in trouble. Proxy fights toppled the managements of the New York Central and New Haven railroads, stockholder complaints plagued American Woolen Co. and now a fight is shaping up for Montgomery Ward & Co. Some of these difficulties might have been averted by better stockholder relations; good management would have prevented even more. Most stockholders, if convinced their companies are well run, will support management.

When is a company well managed? At one time, the profit sheet at the end of the year was the only yardstick. But well-managed companies no longer take such a short view. Now, the profit picture is projected over a period of years. Frequently a well-managed company will sacrifice short-range profits and dividends for long-range gains, e.g., Du Pont spent \$27 million before it had nylon ready for commercial production. Moreover, shrewd managers do not become complacent even when their profits, year after year, are large. The test is whether the company's profits are growing along with the industry trend. For example, Montgomery Ward's percentage of profit on its gross business always compares well with Sears, Roebuck's percentage. But the profits of Sears have grown far beyond Ward's because of Sears' vast increase in total business.

While profits are being viewed in a new light, the changing philosophy of business has loaded other new responsibilities on management. Now a well-run company, in addition to making a profit, must also maintain good relations with labor, customers, stockholders and the communities in which it has plants. It must develop new products and carry on a research program; it has to assure itself of a continuing market for its products and of a pool of trained executive talent. In short, a company needs a clear policy and a plan for the future. It not only has to know where it is going, but it must define its goals so that its executives can see their clearly.

St. Regis Paper Co., which once operated only paper mills, has grown by a careful program of buying up an adequate supply of raw materials and developing better products from them through research. As a result, the company's sales have climbed from \$9,000,000 in 1934 to \$200 million a year. Says President R.K. Ferguson: "We've always kept to kindred products based on utilization of our basic material—wood pulp. Good manage-

ment is one that concentrates in a given field." The company has also been careful of its community relations. Recently it decided to close its paper mill in Oswego, N.Y. But first St. Regis found another company that needed a mill and arranged to have it take over the plant, thus assuring an industry for the town.

Other successful companies have not been as single-minded as St. Regis. Glidden Co. branched out from paints and naval stores to plastics, food products and many other items. But such companies are not as helter-skelter in their diversification as they may seem at first look. They carefully pick new items that will fit into their old sales and manufacturing organizations.

One of the key marks of a well-managed company is that it must have enough executives to cope with any crisis. To keep young men moving up, Chicago's big First National Bank has a chart on executive and employee requirements 25 years ahead. For every executive Detroit Edison has a No. 2 man who is familiar with his job. General Motors has so many executives who can take over in an emergency that American Management Association Vice President James O. Rice said: "They're like the Notre Dame backfield—three deep."

Another test of good management is the ease with which ideas are exchanged. Jersey Standard solves its problems by calling conferences that reach all the way down the management line. Said one management expert admiringly: "In most management meetings, you get the feeling a decision is going to be reached arbitrarily. But at Jersey's meetings, if anyone has anything to say, he'll be listened to rather than have the gavel slapped down."

Jersey Standard usually appears on lists of the most skillfully managed companies, along with such other giants as G.M., General Mills, Procter & Gamble, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak and American Telephone & Telegraph. But good management is not restricted to the giants. Some of the smaller firms on a "best-managed" list would include Neptune Meter Co., Harris-Seybold Co. (printing machinery), Torrington Manufacturing Co. (fans) and Smith, Kline & French (drugs). In short, what management experts have found is that the same factors that make a small company successful also make a giant a success—and it is often the good small company that turns into a giant.

shown that they were incapable of opposing the governments of the countries concerned." When the vote was taken, the Russian proposal lost by 671 votes to 366.

With Russia put in its place, the congress got down to other business. It voted to concentrate on setting up cooperatives in five regions—the Middle East, South-east Asia, Africa below the Sahara, the Caribbean and parts of South America—and to set up an international fund to finance the work.

## SHIPPING

### Tanker Truce

To protect the U.S. maritime industry from cheap foreign shipping after World War II, the Government banned the sale of its low-priced surplus ships to foreign investors. But despite all precautions, United Tanker Corp., a Chinese firm with a phony U.S. front, worked out a deal to buy six surplus tankers from a case of promoters headed by Joseph E. Casey,\* onetime Democratic Congressman from Massachusetts (TIME, March 3, 1952 *et seq.*). As a test case the U.S. Justice Department went to court over the sale of one tanker (the *Meacham*), won the case, seized five ships and sold the *Meacham* with the proceeds held by the court.

Last week Attorney General Herbert Brownell announced that he had negotiated a settlement with United Tanker. He agreed to return four remaining tankers to the company on its promise to 1) install an all-American board of directors, 2) pay its \$3,250,000 mortgage on the ships, 3) let the U.S. have the \$1,500,000 net proceeds from the *Meacham* sale.

## METALS

### Climbing Prices

In Park City, Utah last week, people were hustling about with a vigor not seen in two years. Old residents were returning because United Park City Mines Co. was reopening its big lead and zinc deposits. The mines were shut down in 1952 for lack of demand, and half the population of 4,000 had left town.

The decision to reopen the mines was the result of the Administration's announcement last month of a sharply increased stockpiling program for both lead and zinc. There was hope that Government buying would raise the price of lead by 1¢ to 1½¢ a lb., and of zinc a penny to 12¢. Western mining experts thought this would be enough to bring reasonable prosperity to their depressed industry, cause the opening of additional mines. Already the price of both metals was up ½¢.

The stockpiling was not the only reason for the price improvement. Increased demand from industries climbing out of their recession had boosted the price of lead from 12½¢ last February to 14¢ be-

\* By coincidence Federal District Judge Luther Youngdahl last week dismissed two indictments charging Casey with conspiring to defraud the Government in surplus-ship sales to Greek shippers. Casey had won immunity by telling a federal grand jury about the transactions.

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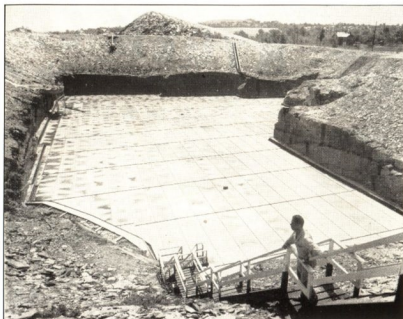
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Associated Press

fore the stockpiling started. Other metals were moving up steadily, too. This week the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that its nonferrous index was up to 125.1 last month, from 118 in January (1947-49: 100).

The biggest jump was in mercury, which has soared over 85% from the January low of \$187 for a 76-lb. flask. Last week mercury rose another \$4 to \$6 a flask, causing one veteran trader to complain that "the market's just plain crazy." But there was a reason: producers were not running their mines full tilt to take care of big new demands for the metal (e.g., in the atomic field) for fear that the demand would disappear while they were spending a lot of money expanding. But when the Administration recently guaranteed the producers a fixed market over 3½ years for 200,000 flasks at \$225, the mines began stepping up output in a hurry (e.g., New India Mining & Chemical, biggest U.S. producer, up 60% in a few months). As more mines start up, the Government thinks that the price will steady.

## OIL

### Quarry Tank

Abandoned stone quarries, if they are used at all, are generally used only as swimming holes. But in the last year Esso Standard Oil has spent about \$500,000 making an oil storage tank out of a vacant quarry at Wind Gap, Pa. Last week Esso pumped the first oil from its Linden, N.J. Bayway Refinery 65 miles through a 6-in. pipeline into the huge pit, capable of holding about 1,000,000 bbls. of heating oil.

If the operation is successful, oil manufactured at Bayway during the summer

will be pumped into the quarry, where it will float on the water, be covered with 250 three-ton floating steel pontoons. In winter the oil will be piped back for distribution to homes. Esso owns or has options on nine other quarries in the area capable of holding 8,000,000 bbls., enough to heat 225,000 homes for a year.

## GOVERNMENT

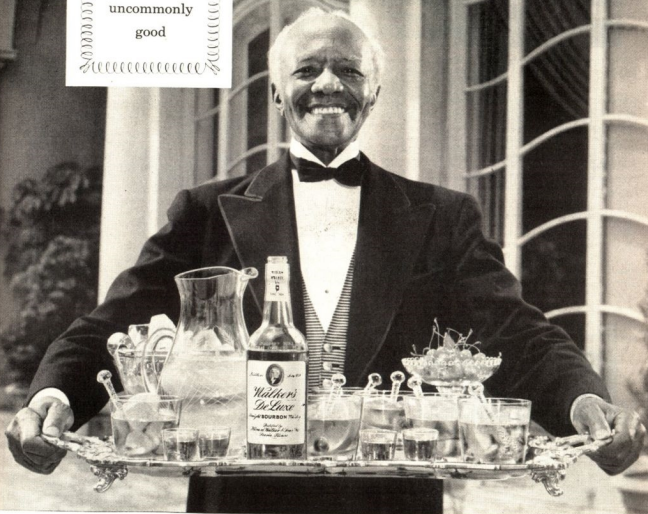
### Storm Help

When Small Business Administrator Wendell B. (for Burton) Barnes, 45, was vacationing with his wife and four children near Jacksonville, Fla. a fortnight ago, Hurricane Carol began kicking up off the Florida coast. Right away, Barnes packed his family into the car and headed north. He reached his desk just in time. One of Barnes's major tasks is to make emergency loans in disaster areas. The morning after Carol smashed across the New England coast, Barnes declared disaster areas in six states (New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine).

Last week he opened emergency-loan offices in Providence, New Bedford, Mass., four other hard-hit cities, and flew off to New England to check on loan requests. Among them: a Kittery (Me.) lobsterman wanted \$1,500 to replace his lost boat; a Providence clothing store wanted \$10,000 to replace its ruined merchandise; a New Bedford cotton mill wanted \$75,000 to repair wrecked machinery. At week's end SBA offices were getting ready for more disaster loans for damage caused by Hurricane Edna (see NATIONAL AFFAIRS).

**After the Storm.** Coping with disaster is an important but infrequent duty for Wendell Barnes, who heads the first in-

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# "MY Tri-Pacer BROUGHT ME BACK TO FLYING"



John McCall, President of the Jno. McCall Coal Co. of Baltimore, Washington and Bluefield, West Va., was a B-24 bomber pilot in World War II. Like so many wartime flyers, he gave up flying when he became a civilian again in 1945.

"Last year I started flying a Tri-Pacer and discovered the pleasure and convenience modern business flying can be," says Mr. McCall. "Our company promptly bought a Tri-Pacer and in the past year I've flown 30,000 miles on business. I now make all my sales trips through the East and Midwest by air and, even more important, I fly on my own schedule direct to the Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania coal mines we represent.

"The tri-cycle gear sold me on a Tri-Pacer in the first place but I've found that is only one of its good features. I like the plane's low operating costs and the load it will carry. Besides, the Tri-Pacer is a terrific time-saver. A trip that formerly took three days by car I now do by plane in a single day. Since I started flying again, I find I'm spending more time on the job and more time at home, too."



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dependent agency in U.S. history to serve the nation's 4,000,000 small businessmen. An Oklahoma attorney and ex-small businessman himself, Wendell Barnes took over last November from William Mitchell (no kin to Labor Secretary James Mitchell), whose tight-fisted policies had convinced businessmen that SBA loans were only for defense or what Mitchell considered "essential" civilian industries. SBA helps businessmen in three ways: direct loans, getting Government contracts, technical and management advice.

Congress, in creating SBA 14 months ago, set up a revolving fund of \$80 million for loans. But SBA avoids competing with private bankers, keeps its interest rate at 6% (v. about 3% for comparable private loans) and advises every applicant to try local banks first. If the bank can take part of the loan, SBA will take the balance. Its requirements for collateral are more lenient than those of private banks, but every borrower must prove his good character, have substantial money of his own invested, show that he can operate successfully. Says Barnes: "We don't make a loan if there's no chance for repayment." In all, the agency has approved 731 loans (less than half the requests) for a total of \$34,739,000.

**Too Many Mice.** Congress also directed SBA to help small firms get a bigger share of Government contracts. The measure of its success is that, despite the decline of defense spending, contracts to small firms have been going up. To keep the small businessman abreast of good management techniques, SBA has also put out 53 booklets on topics ranging from "How to Build Your Sales Volume" to "Care of Hydraulic Systems." Staff specialists help with individual problems, e.g., a paraplegic veteran looking for markets to unload his overproduction of white mice, a soda-fountain supplier looking for new confectios to round out his line. SBA has even worked out a plan to give small businessmen college courses in practical management.

## REAL ESTATE

### Empire Buyer

Ever since Chicago's Colonel Henry Crown joined a syndicate to buy control of the Empire State Building from the John J. Raskob estate (TIME, Jan. 7, 1952), he has, in his own words, "sort of crawled up" the world's tallest structure. At the start he had a 25% stock interest. Then one evening he had a talk in his suite atop Manhattan's Waldorf-Astoria with Railroadier Robert R. Young, who had 19%.

Said Young: "Henry, you've got 25 and I've got 19. Doesn't it make sense for one of us to have 44?" Crown agreed, and suggested a price of \$45 a share (v. \$30 paid by both), gave Young the choice of buying Crown's holding or selling his own. Young decided to sell.

As a brassiere manufacturer, evidently under some misapprehension, wrote for the SBA pamphlet titled "Packaging Pointers."

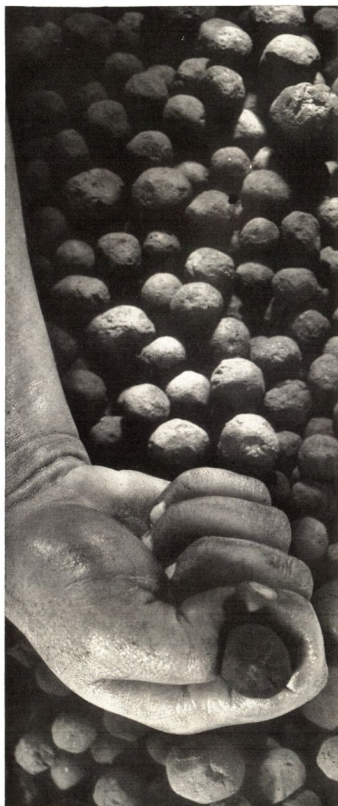


SBA'S WENDELL BARNES  
He drove to the rescue.

Crown, a sometime partner of Hotelman Conrad Hilton as well as Chicago's biggest materials supplier, then bought an additional 21% from lesser investors, for a total of 65%. But in spite of his stock control, Crown felt honor-bound to retain the building management installed by Real Estate Promoter Roger L. Stevens, who quarterbacked the original buying syndicate. This arrangement nettled him, however, and last week he took up Stevens and his colleagues on an offer to sell out at about \$50 a share—provided that they could deliver almost all the outstanding stock by Oct. 4. When and if Crown gets control of the building's management, he will be able to make all the changes and improvements he wants.



HENRY CROWN  
He crawled to the top.



## This black 'marble' will keep steel furnaces red

**How a rock from Minnesota—and Northwestern Bank—help advance the business climate of the booming Northwest**

Taconite, Minnesota's giant-come-lately, is the answer to America's dwindling reserves of high-grade iron ore.

It took research, courage and money to find a thrifty way of processing this low grade ore-bearing rock. Today, a cool billion-dollar investment is putting taconite, and booming towns, on the map. Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis is playing an active part in this development.

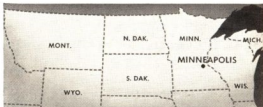
Sixty to seventy per cent iron ore, the taconite "marbles" shown at left are made by baking pulverized ore at 2,300° F.

They're part of the prodigal wealth of the Northwest. Equally valuable to an investor are the high productivity of its people, its basic stability, its *healthy business climate*.

Minneapolis is the Northwest's financial heart. And Northwestern Bank leads in service to this tremendous area.

We invite you to consider the Northwest in relation to your own company's growth and expansion, and we ask an opportunity to be of help.

For your copy of "The Northwest is Booming," our informative, fully illustrated booklet, have your secretary write to Joseph F. Ringland, President, Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis 2, Minn. Member, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.



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## Newsreel

¶ In Venice, judges at the 15th International Film Festival announced the winners of this year's competition. Grand prize winner: an Italian-British production (in English) of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. Four second prize winners: *On the Waterfront* (U.S.), *The Street* (Italy), *The Seven Samurai* and *Functionary Sunsho* (both Japan). Best actor: France Jean Gabin (for his work in *L'Air de Paris* and *Touchez Pas au Grisbi*). "Special" prize: M-G-M's *Executive Suite*. *On the Waterfront*, starring Marlon Brando, walked off with two additional prizes: one from the Italian Motion Picture Journalists Association, the other from the International Catholic Film Office.

¶ From Ben Hecht, ex-newsman, author and sometime movie scenarist, came another slashing denunciation of Hollywood (his last: in a chapter of his biography *A Child of the Century*—TIME, June 21). This time Hecht replied to critics who say that he is biting the hands that fed him. Said he: "I got \$12,000 from M-G-M for writing *Viva Villa*, and all the studio made on the picture was \$2,000,000 net. I was paid \$19,000 by RKO for writing *Scarface*, which made between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000 net for the studio. Sam Goldwyn paid me \$50,000 for *Wuthering Heights*, and all Sam made was a million. David Selznick, the finest boss I had in Hollywood, paid me \$75,000 for *Spellbound*, and his net profit was about \$3,000,000. I wrote *Notorious* for RKO and the studio paid me \$75,000, which was peanuts compared with the \$4,000,000 profit on the film."

¶ In Harper Woods, near Detroit, parents demanded an ordinance to prohibit a local drive-in from showing "objectionable" pictures. Reason: neighborhood children were watching the drive-in screen at night from their bedrooms—especially Jane Russell's often-banned *French Line*. The youngsters, claimed their fathers, were happy to scoot up to bed; moreover, they did not mind lack of sound from the film. As one boy explained: "It's like having a 100-ft. TV that you can't turn off."

## New Picture

*Ugetsu* (Doieil). Five Japanese films have won grand prizes at International Film Festivals in Cannes and Venice since the war: *Rashomon* was the first to be shown in this country; *Ugetsu* is the second, and in many ways it is a jewel of intenser ray than *Rashomon*. *Rashomon* was orgiastic, almost Western in its rage for the things of the world. *Ugetsu* is contemplative in the midst of violence, wholly Oriental in its lidded introspection. As a result, its beauty and its meaning are more remote from Western audiences, but not too remote.

The story of *Ugetsu* comes from a Japanese classic, written in 1768 by Akinari Ueda. In the closing years of the 16th century, in a time of civil war, a country



*Croesus' cavalry stampeding at the sight of Persian camels*

### Yesterday . . . "The Fates" Decided

In the 6th century, B. C., King Croesus of Lydia was told by the Delphic Oracles he could defeat the Persians. Relying on "The Fates" instead of the facts, he took on an enemy he should have known was too strong for him . . . and he was badly beaten. Lack of facts cost him his kingdom and his freedom.

## Today . . . Facts Are What Count



The recent great strides in military science, pure science, commerce, and industry have resulted from modern man's ability to determine the facts and act accordingly.

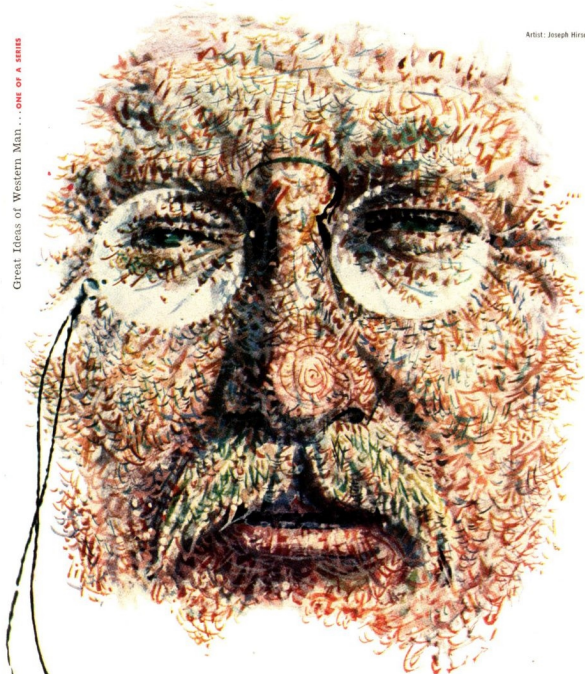
Tremendous advances have been made in the past few years in fact-finding machines. Through electronics, great masses of data that would have taken a lifetime to process can now be handled in a few days. Ordinary volumes of work can be done in minutes.



By making "mathematical models" of specific processes, products, or situations, man today can predetermine probable results, minimize risks and costs.

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**Theodore Roosevelt** *on the purpose of government*

The object of government is the welfare of the people.  
The material progress and prosperity of a nation  
are desirable chiefly so far as they lead to the  
moral and material welfare of all good citizens.

*(The New Nationalism, 1910)*

CONTAINER CORPORATION OF AMERICA



potter sees his chance to get rich quick selling pots in the city at war-inflated prices. The trip to the city, through a countryside full of marauding soldiery, is insanely dangerous. Halfway, the potter sends his wife and son back home alone. In town the pottery sells merrily, but no sooner is the money in hand than the potter begins to dream of luxury.

All at once the beautiful Lady Wakasa, attended by a dark old woman, appears, and asks him to bring some pottery to her house. He follows. She brings him tea; she offers him love. He cannot resist. "I never imagined such pleasures existed!" he cries. "You are my slave," she murmurs. At long last, a Buddhist priest frees the potter from her spell, and he turns back homeward. When he reaches home, he finds his wife dead. Only her spirit is there to comfort him, saying, "Go back to work."

*Ugetsu* is intended not as a story of real life, but as a fateful legend of the soul. Therefore, the actors keep closer than they did in *Rashomon* to the old symbolic style. If the greedy peasants grunt and draggle their arms like apes, it is not to say that the Japanese ever did so in real life, but rather that they assumed such attitudes in their hearts. In these terms, the painted mincing of the Lady Wakasa (Machiko Kyo, the rape victim in *Rashomon*), the snuffling animality of the potter (Masayuki Mori, the husband in *Rashomon*), the abstract dutifulness of the potter's wife satisfy the spectator as keenly as gestures in a well-made ballet.

The introverted mood of the picture is unannouncedly enhanced by the musical score. The cold, otherworldly picking of the *samisen* snips the threads of reality one by one, and the audience floats free among music that tries to express the intimate noises of the toiling spirit. The photography never once permits this mood to falter. Even the most violent scenes are dissolved in a meditative mist, like terrors in the mind of a sage. The moviegoer has the sense of living in a classic Japanese watercolor or of walking on a world that is really a giant pearl.

## Also Showing

**Betrayed** (M-G-M). The backgrounds for this film are beautiful. They were shot in Holland, in Eastman Color, by Camera-man F. A. Young, and they bathe the eye in that warm brown light the old Dutch masters loved. But when the story gets under way, it is as if a tired beetle were waddling across a canvas by Vermeer.

Autumn, 1944. Clark Gable of the British intelligence, his lips tight, stares at Lana Turner, whose dress is even tighter. Clark: "Why did you come [to England]?" Lana: "Because I wanted to get into the war." Clark: "How much of yourself would you be willing to give?" Lana gives plenty, and not only in spy school; she has soon passed the kiss test with flying colors—in this case, black and blue. For at 53 Gable (who was recently called by one half-crushed actress "the Pudge Heffelfinger of osculation") still has the he-manliest hug in the business.

Suddenly Lana remembers: "We



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CLARK GABLE & LANA TURNER  
 Intimations of Pudge Heffelfinger.

mustn't be selfish." The war, you know, and all that. So away she flies to Holland to make—or maybe have—a liaison with Victor Mature, the well-known resistance leader. Somebody's resistance is low, it would seem, for when Gable pops in one day, Lana is snoozing comfily in Victor's bed. "Of course," Clark huffs, "outside working hours you're your own mistress."

But shortly thereafter Clark becomes convinced that Lana is betraying Victor's intimate secrets to the Germans, and orders her arrest. It takes him an awful long time to discover his mistake.

#### CURRENT & CHOICE

**Sabrina.** The boss's sons (Humphrey Bogart, William Holden) and the chauffeur's daughter (Audrey Hepburn) are at it again, but thanks to Director Billy Wilder, not all the bloom is off this faded comic ruse (TIME, Sept. 13).

**The Little Kidnappers.** Youth and crabbled age try to live together on a Nova Scotia farm: a radiant fable about childhood (TIME, Sept. 6).

**The Vanishing Prairie.** Walt Disney's cameramen catch some intimate glimpses (including the birth of a baby buffalo) of what animal life was like when the West was really wild (TIME, Aug. 23).

**On the Waterfront.** Elia Kazan's big-shouldered melodrama of dockside corruption; with Marlon Brando, Eva Marie Saint, Lee J. Cobb (TIME, Aug. 9).

**Rear Window.** Hot and cold flashes of kissing and killing, as Alfred Hitchcock lets Jimmy Stewart, Grace Kelly and the customer get the cavedrop on a murderer (TIME, Aug. 2).

**The Earrings of Madame De...** A bubbling little masterpiece of ornolu romance and French wit; with Charles Boyer, Danielle Darrieux, Vittorio De Sica (TIME, July 26).

**Seven Brides for Seven Brothers.** Plutarch's story of *The Rape of the Sabine Women*, updated to make the best cinemusal since *An American in Paris* (TIME, July 12).

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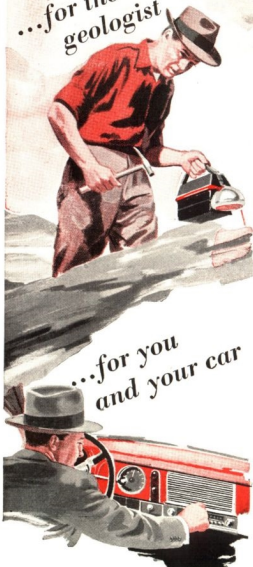
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## BOOKS

### Skoos for Skandal

DOWN WITH SKOOL (106 pp.)—Geoffrey Willans & Ronald Searle—Vanguard (\$2.50).

THE FEMALE APPROACH (147 pp.)—Ronald Searle—Knopf (\$3.50).

Nigel Molesworth, no weed, cad, dirty rotter or funk, is the curse of St. Custard's, or so he claims. St. Custard's is a very English boys' school, built by a madman in Gothic tempered by Byzantine, and run by a monstrous regiment of headmaster, masters and matrons, against all of whom Nigel is plotting revolution. He proclaims: "When we arrive in our helicopters we shall take over the skool and feed all with cream. FREE THE SLAVES. WE LOOK TO THE DAY."

In his social outlook, Nigel recalls *Peck's Bad Boy*, while in some of his insights about adults, he might be a distant cousin of J.D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye*. As created by British Humor, ist Geoffrey Willans and Cartoonist Ronald Searle, Molesworth could scarcely be more British, but Americans will still find him highly amusing, for the Boys' International cuts across all frontiers.

**A Silencer for Kanes.** Although Molesworth is built close to the ground, he can rise to most occasions. He knows the great world, as is shown by the Molesworth newsletter: "(a) russians are rotters, (b) americans are swankpots, (c) the french are slack, (d) the germans are unspeakable, (e) the rest are as bad if not worse than the above, (f) the British are brave super and noble cheers cheers cheers. The only way for Peace is for all of them to dive into the sea and end it all." But he is at his best as a tactician in his own local revolution against the masters. Molesworth is succinct in a guide to "Kanes I Have Known" (e.g., "The 'Nonpliant' or

'Rigid' with silencer attachment to drown victims cries"). His favorite expletive—"Chiz!"<sup>a</sup>—is subtly designed to sow distrust, and he is sly in his whispering campaign about the masters' carryings-on, although he wonders: "i ask you wot could any GURL see in a master?"

However, it must be admitted that Molesworth has some qualities potentially fatal to the revolutionary: a tendency to daydream (he sees himself as an armored knight refusing mercy to a kneeling headmaster) and a touch of defeatism. On the subject of how to get out of divinity instruction, for instance, Molesworth says: "You could try being let down into the class dressed as an angel. You then sa to the master Lo who are these cherubim and seraphim who are continually crying. He repli Form 3 B. You then sa Lo they are not angles but angels with the xception of peason who hav a face like a baboon. You must dismiss them and the master oba." But after this fine start, the plotter adds dispiritedly: "On the other hand he may sa Lo molesworth 200 lines. It is quite a good wheeze but probably woud not work."

**A Needle Full of Schweppees.** From St. Custard's for boys to St. Trinian's for girls is just a long step down in depravity. St. Trinian's, another creation of Cartoonist Searle, has become an English establishment of renown. In *The Female Approach*, Searle gives U.S. readers a tour of that graduate institute for mayhem and skulduggery. While at St. Custard's, the boys are still plotting—often with small hope—at St. Trinian's the revolution is already here. The Terror is in full swing. Molesworth's elaborate ruses have been replaced by the stiletto, and the hopelessly outdated cane has given way

© A chiz is a swiz or swindle as any fule kno.  
—a. molesworth.



"How sir molesworth led the apprentices from the City stormed the skool and claped the headmaster in the Tower."



"They hav got to hav something in their lives besides Caesar pythagoras and other weeds."



"Lovely morning, Mr. Westhouse . . ."



"I've met Stephen Spender, you know."



"Fair play, St. Trinian's—use a clean needle."



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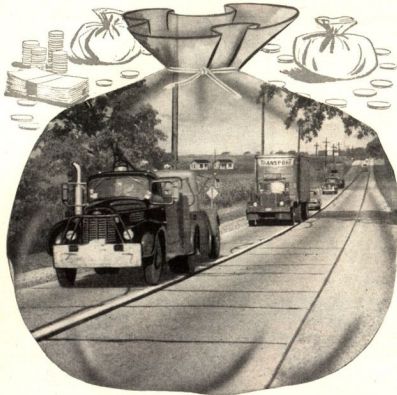
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to (at the very least) the horsewhip, but more often the knuckle-duster, the hand grenade and poison. Still, the old British code is upheld, as when an observant mistress, seeing two girls about to jab a third with a hypodermic, cries: "Fair play, St. Trinian's—use a clean needle."

Cartoonist Searle brews the same high-grade poison that is always on tap with Charles Addams, but with a strong admixture of a bubbly, Schweppes kind of fun. When the Belles of St. Trinian's and the Cubs of St. Custard's grow up, in Cartoonist Searle's pages, they are still far from ordinary human beings, but their schemes and aggressions become more subtle. One can still see Molesworth's soaring imagination in the dignified gentleman trying to smuggle a girl past the apartment-house doorman, and the St. Trinian's stiletto, sublimated but no less deadly, is clearly in the hands of the young woman who coos: "I've met Stephen Sponder, you know."

## The Wild Dogs Are Close

AN AMERICAN IN INDIA (277 pp.)—  
Saunders Redding — Bobbs-Merrill  
(\$3.50).

Saunders Redding, 48, is a good-looking Negro professor of English at Hampton Institute (Va.), one of the nation's best Negro colleges. One spring day in 1952, the phone rang in his office and a voice said: "This is the State Department. Would you be available for a temporary foreign assignment?" Professor Redding was available; the assignment was India. That summer he traveled 25,000 miles through India, lecturing on America to tens of thousands of curious and often hostile students and professors.

On the plane going over, Redding vowed to tell the unvarnished truth about America. Returning, he has told the startling truth about India in a clean, calm book. Author Redding's dismaying conclusion is that Indian democracy, never firm, is in deadly danger of Communist subversion. Some may think Redding exaggerates, but a world that scoffed at similar warnings from China and Indo-China might do well to take this one seriously.

**Urge to Defend.** As a Negro ("dozens of Indians told me that I was 'one of them' because I looked like a Madras . . ."), Professor Redding could penetrate layers of Indian life that are closed to white men. It was his job to speak up for America, and he did so; but India's universities made him suffer for it. Because of his color, he was urged to heap abuse on all white men, and particularly on white Americans. When he spoke, instead, of improving race relations in the U.S., his hot-eyed young listeners denounced him as a hireling of "American imperialism." The American found this ironic, for India's rectitudinous liberals were as intolerantly racist in their attitude toward white men as Daniel Malan is in his dealings with the blacks.

On campus after campus, Redding found that hatred of America is an unwritten part of the curriculum. Hecklers

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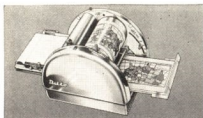
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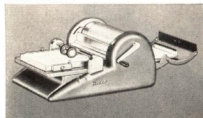
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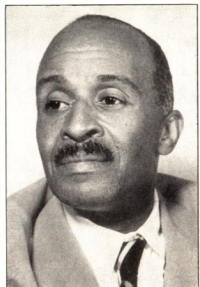
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bombarded him: "America carries on germ warfare . . . America's gifts are false gifts . . . Americans Go Home." As evidence of American "sex madness," students in Bombay produced fake pictures of coeds being stripped by American college boys—a farfetched reference to the spring fever "panty raids" of 1952. In Poona the students had been shown newsreel films of U.S. infantrymen threatening a parade of workers, but, as Redding quickly pointed out, it was 20 years out of date. The workers were the bonus marchers who descended on Washington in 1932.

"Until I came to India," Redding says, "I had no idea that there was in me so great an urge to defend America . . . Communism meant little more than interesting reading in the newspapers . . ." In India he met the enemy face to face—in Assam villages, where "even the small children gathered with their elders . . . to



Louise S. Davis

**PROFESSOR REDDING**  
In India, the enemy face to face.

chorus *Jai to the Red flag*"; in Hyderabad, where scarcely a day goes by without a Brahmin being assassinated by the "Red revolutionists"; in Calcutta, where the hammer and sickle is nailed to a wall of the seamen's union; in the frontier city of Darjeeling, where Tibetan Communists "squeeze across the border now and then." Soviet propaganda was everywhere, blanketing the bookshops, nudging Hollywood aside in the movie theaters. In one frontier district, Redding reports, the local garrison was marched by squads, to see the Soviet film *The Fall of Berlin*, in which not one scene suggests that Americans participated in the defeat of the Nazis.

**Nehru Is the Culprit.** The U.S. is active, too. Mickey Spillane's paperback epics can be bought in most bookstores. Copies of *Living America*, a USIS house organ with "beautiful illustrations . . . of Americans participating in the good things of democratic life . . ." can be found in

# A thousand miles in one giant step



IT'S no easy thing to pick up a publishing plant, its pieces and its people, and move them a thousand miles. This is what Fawcett did in 1935 . . . one giant step, Minneapolis, Minn. to Greenwich, Conn.

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roots, and move it all those miles. But it was a family decision. So, too, a daring decision to pioneer a new kind of man's publication, or to cut sixty-eight magazines to fourteen, as Fawcett did in the early '40's. Again — a family decision. No outsiders or bankers to answer to.

If Fawcett decisions have seemed daring, it is because they have always been made with clear-eyed realism. If a magazine doesn't earn its keep after reasonable time and investment — cut it out. If circulation isn't paying its way — bring it to a point where it will. If you make money from a market — plant an equitable amount back into that market in service and research.

Realism is basic company policy. Today Fawcett cash on hand, for example, is comfortably enough to keep publishing for a long, long time without a single agate line of advertising. And Fawcett strength is stabilized over a diversified group of operations — a magazine publisher, a book publisher, and one of the country's most modern printing plants. Heed this thoughtfully—in this day when high production costs are plaguing many a magazine maker. The "big squeeze" is on in publishing. Newer, stronger leaders will emerge. Keep your eyes sharp . . .

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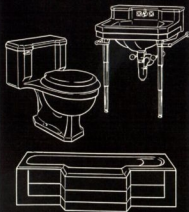


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magazine racks of Indian aircraft and in university reading rooms, where one Indian in 20,000 can see them and be impressed. Redding's verdict: the Communists are winning the propaganda battle.

One reason why they are winning lies in India's poverty and ignorance. Another reason is racial: after centuries of white colonialism, the brown man and the yellow man are still moving away from the West. Yet, in Professor Redding's view, the No. 1 culprit is Nehru-style neutralism. Convinced of their moral superiority India's intellectuals are too busy supporting "a posture of national rectitude, neutrality and innocence" to pay any attention to the Communist danger. Tyrants won't attack us, is their attitude. We're too good and kind.

An American in India warns that the attack has already begun. Redding likens the Reds to the wild dogs that "run in packs all over India." Waiting for Redding's plane to depart, one of his companions was startled by a bloodcurdling sound in the night. The book ends:

"Yes," I said, "they're wild dogs . . ."  
'Bold, aren't they—so close to the city?'  
'Yes, they're bold,' I said."

### Mixed Fiction

THE HEART IN EXILE, by Rodney Garland (Coward-McCann; \$3.50), is an English novel about homosexuality. Its psychiatrist-author has adopted a pseudonym to write about a psychiatrist and his life around the London "underground," where homosexuals lead their furtive existence. The book is a sociological blueprint in the fictional form of a suspense thriller. The psychiatrist tries to find out why a personable young solicitor committed suicide on the eve of his marriage. The quest leads deep into the English underground, which ranges from the cockney East End to the elegant West End and the House of Commons, has its own special pubs, clubs and social stratification. Author Garland writes of sordid facts and stunted lives with detached directness and evident perception.

WHAT'S THE BIG HURRY?, by James Yaffe (Atlantic-Little, Brown; \$3.75), is a study in ambition. Dan Waxman is 17, restless, and an orphan, when a family powwow apprentices him to a shopkeeping cousin and the "steadying influence of Hats, Gloves and Accessories." Dan is soon interested in another product: money and how to "play tricks with it, buy it up cheap and sell it back expensive . . . baby it along, and let it reproduce itself." He rises with the bull market of the late '20s, moves into a penthouse on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive. "The world is divided into two parts," he tells his soft-spoken wife, "1200 Lake Shore Drive—and everywhere else." The stock-market crash issues Dan a ticker-tape passport to the limbo of "everywhere else." For the rest of the novel, Dan forgets about the race to the top and retrain for the human race. Without lapsing into dialect, 27-year-old Author Yaffe siphons off the pain of his hero's rise and fall with

# in his hand

*Wrap the big hand around the little hand . . . for now begins a little heart's journey into prayer . . . the guide is Dad, the goal is a security not even he can provide.*

*But the pattern is security, and it is Dad's privilege to supply his part of it for the little hearts in his care.*

*In this binding, enclosing love life finds its finest answer.*

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**FENCE**

a broad funnel of Jewish family humor that sometimes recalls a good TV session with Sam Levenson.

THE ANATOMY OF A CRIME, by Joseph F. Dinneen (Scribner, \$2.95). At 7:10 on the night of Jan. 17, 1950, seven masked men walked into the Boston office of Brink's Inc., the armored-truck service. At 7:30 they walked out with \$1,500,000. It was the biggest known burglary of modern times. Not a G of the swag was recovered, but Author Dinneen (at least in his novel) says that the FBI and the Boston police know who committed the crime; they just don't have enough evidence to arrest. A crime reporter for the Boston Globe who writes with the crackling authority of one who knows every bent nose on his beat, Author Dinneen calls his fictionalized story "a startling parallel" to the Brink's case. Actually, the parallel is almost exact. His hero is a cop, his villain a stool pigeon, and the climax of the book is a vivid description of exactly how the big job was pulled.

MOONSCAPE (Putnam; \$3.50). "With clumsy fingers I undid two buttons of her frock, slipped my hand beneath it and ... " And Mika Waltari, whose bestsellers (*The Egyptian*, *The Adventurer*, *The Wanderer*) would be considerably shorter if his heroines knew about zippers, is off meandering again, this time in his native Finland. This volume consists of five not-very-short stories. The title yarn tells what happens to the unbuttoned country girl: she grows up to be a movie star with a boudoir-view of life ("There are no important men, only unskilled women, don't you think?"). Another story, *The Tie from Paris*, is about a middle-aged banker whose pretty young secretary tells him one day: "You've got marvelous hands—they make me go all limp." The trouble begins when the banker's wife finds lipstick on some of his handkerchiefs but it ends to everybody's satisfaction when the secretary discovers that the banker's boss has hands that make her go even limp. This time round, Author Waltari badly misses the ghostwriter of his best books: history.

The 9 O'Clock Walk

YIELD TO THE NIGHT (190 pp.)—Joan Henry—Doubleday (\$2.75).

Mary Hilton knew she probably would not choke to death. She knew the knot and the drop would break her neck and that they would leave her hanging for an hour to be sure that she was dead. Then she thought of Jim, of her face become black and blue, of her "tongue protruding from dry lips that he once kissed." "O God," she thought, "take me out of this terrible place ... I can't go on. I can't stand it ..."

For killing her lover's other mistress in cold blood, Mary Hilton was going to take "the 9 o'clock walk," that morning stroll in which England's condemned cover their last mile. *Yield to the Night* is the story of Mary Hilton's last three

TIME, SEPTEMBER 20, 1954

weeks on earth and the price she pays for murder. It is a high price in accumulated terror. The emotions that British Novelist Joan Henry uncovers in her artful portrait of an ignorant but intelligent homicidal type are not profound, but intense.

The story is told by Mary in an inner monologue. Everyone is solicitous of her health ("You can catch your death this weather"), but death is so close and horrifying that she cries: "I am too afraid to be sorry . . . I want to be brave but I cannot." Feeling like an animal because she is always watched, Mary knows only two inescapable realities: prison and fear. Gradually her fear mounts to hysteria. She loses all control, screams in her sleep, abandons even vanity. Using lipstick would be indecent now, she thinks, "like painting the face of a corpse." In the end Mary cannot even think any more, and



David Moore

NOVELIST HENRY

Lipstick would be indecent.

her execution, even to her executioners, seems meaningless and barbaric.

*Yield to the Night* has an authentic flavor because Novelist Henry is something of an expert on life in English prisons, having herself served an eight-month term in 1950 after being convicted of knowingly cashing forged checks (she pleaded, and still pleads, not guilty). She is 40, pretty, a cousin of Bertrand Russell, and a great-great-grandniece of Sir Robert Peel.\* In prison Author Henry was called "the lily," and told, "You talk lovely, but it don't get you far, do it, if you end up here?" But she turned her experience to good account with *Women in Prison*, a 1952 British bestseller, and now with *Yield to the Night*, which, though falling short of the tragedy it might have been, is a powerful argument against capital punishment.

\* Founder of the London police force and known as Bobbie the Peeler, after whom London cops are nicknamed bobbies.

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## MISCELLANY

**Letter Perfect.** In Omaha, when officials of the Air Force Association's annual convention ordered 51 signs bearing the names of the 48 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, the sign painter delivered 51 signs, each neatly lettered: "The Forty-Eight States, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Hawaii."

**Spice of Life.** In Emeryville, Cal., Patrolman Leo Neuberger, rebuked for riding in his patrol car 20 blocks away from his beat, explained to superiors: "This town is so small you get tired going around in circles."

**What'll You Have?** In Milwaukee, Carlton G. Doschuetz, 27, convicted of breaking into a railroad boxcar and stealing two cases of beer, said he didn't care much for himself, just wanted to keep a supply on hand for guests.

**Hot Seat.** In North Sacramento, Calif., James H. Stafford, after ramming the back of another car, won a dismissal of the careless driving charge when he testified that a lighted cigarette had set his pants on fire.

**Bargain Basement.** In Cincinnati, Wedding Belles Inc. advertised in the *American Israelite*: "Just for you—we offer the largest selection of wedding gowns (and veils) in the Midwest. Gowns from \$49.50 to \$250! Bridesmaids as low as \$25!"

**Not Without Honor.** In Phoenix, Ariz., Charles Rockwell, chairman of the Governor's Traffic Safety Committee and sparkplug of a campaign against traffic violators and speeders, had his license revoked for eight driving violations, including two for speeding.

**Staff of Life.** In Kaiserslautern, Germany, a U.S. court-martial sentenced Army Mess Sergeant Leslie C. Keith to six months at hard labor after he took out his spite against his superior, Master Sergeant J.G. Spicer, by baking a batch of bread loaded with nails, bolts, bottles and light bulbs.

**Cheese It, the Cows.** In National City, Calif., Mrs. Mary W. Kresky, charged with stealing 63¢ worth of cheese from a grocer, was acquitted after the evidence disappeared from the town's mouse-infested police headquarters.

**Triple Threat.** In St. Louis, in three robbery attempts in one month, John Wisdom Wallace 1) tried to hold up a grill with a toy pistol, fled empty-handed when a waitress threw a glass of water at him; 2) tried to rob a confectionery, fled empty-handed when the proprietor shot at him; 3) tried to hold up another confectionery, was tackled by 74-year-old Owner Arnold Barnes, who sat on Wallace until the police arrived.



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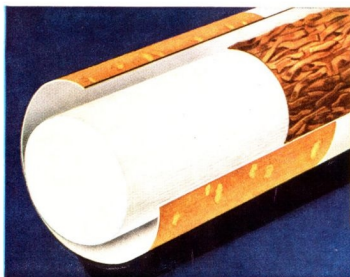
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